San Joaquin Light and Power Magazine

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER

The H. H. Welsh Residence at Del Rey ..... Frontispiece

Electricity in the Country Home 597

Safety First 603

Water Power Permits on the National Forest ..... Paul G. Redington 608

Feeding and Nutrition ..... L. D. Berg 612

Electric Motor Goes on the Water Wagon 617

Big Electric Pumping Plant Assists Kern Development 618

Peter's Rice Crop Gives 29.24 Sacks to Acre 619

English Oil Company Directors Give Electricity Credit 621

Renewal of Activity in Madera Mining Districts 623

Returns to be Had from Thoroughbred Poultry 625

Selma's Canning Establishment 627

Editorial 628

Valley Development Progress 632

The Live Wire 636

News Around the Loop 638

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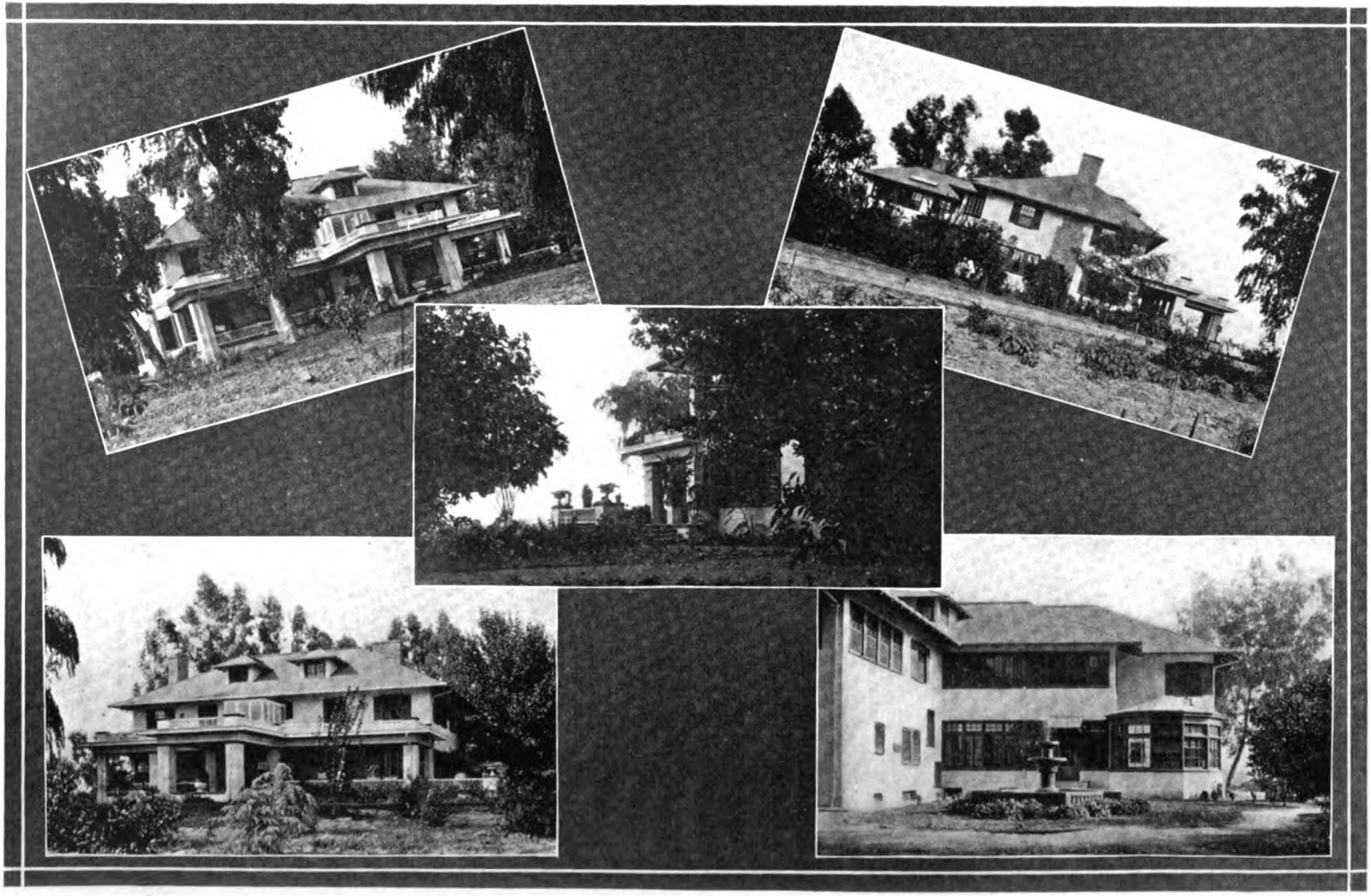

Exterior views of the beautiful Welsh residence showing its attractive lines and admirable setting

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SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT AND POWER MAGAZINE

Vol. II December, 1914 No. 12

Electricity in the Country Home Makes All City Conveniences Possible

WITH electricity available, life in the country is no longer deprived of any of the conveniences and the economies enjoyed in the city home. Telephones and rural delivery made a big change, but it has remained for electricity to supply the light, water and many minor necessities which now bring the rural residence on a par with any elsewhere.

That electricity is the greatest asset of the farmer, is the opinion unhesitatingly expressed by Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Welsh, who little more than a year ago completed a magnificent residence on their place near Del Rey. In design, finish and arrangement the huge home would well be a credit to any city of the country. It is in reality a metropolitan mansion erected in the country, one of the show places of the San Joaquin Valley. Rather than go to the city for the comfort and pleasure from a home such as they desired, Mr. and Mrs. Welsh brought this environment of the city to their home in the country, but were it not for electricity they would have hardly been able to do so.

The convenience of electric lights alone would have warranted every possible effort to obtain service for a home of this kind, but important as lights are Mr. Welsh has shown that other uses for electricity are of equal value in equipping a rural place. A water system to supply the house and the many other needs of the place is absolutely essential and without it no place can be complete, and Mr. Welsh demonstrated that by the use of electricity a plant can be automatically operated without any personal attention whatsoever and sufficient water provided for every possible use on the place in addition to a most adequate fire protection. What this means to the country residence, only the person who has lived on a rural place can fully appreciate. And what is more, the cost of the same is ridiculously low for the remarkable service rendered. On the Welsh place during July and August last, the two hottest months of the year, the power bill for supplying a twenty-five room house containing about six bath tubs and showers, quarters for the workingmen, water for the stock, and irrigation for many acres of citrus grove and garden exceeded by a few cents the sum of ten dollars monthly. Although most country places are not built on quite an as extensive scale as the Welsh home, even if they consumed as much electricity during the summer months the expenditure would be utterly incommensurate with the great convenience and comfort enjoyed.

The residence is Northern Colonial in design. It is painted white and on the highest point in the vicinity, surrounded by huge towering eucalyptus trees and a wealth of rare shrubbery and vines, and commanding a superb view of the entire landscape, it is truly majestic in appearance. The slope of the hill arising from the level vine-

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Interior s Upper left, breakfast room looking toward sun parlor in the rear. Lower left, dining room. Center, music room. Upper right, front veranda. Lower right, staircase leading from reception hall

yards in the foreground to the green lawn skirting the top of the knoll, is planted to citrus trees and rare shrubs, and entirely surrounding the house are beds of roses and plants, and trees of flowers and fruits.

On the three upper floors are in all twenty-five rooms, while in the basement are the spacious store rooms and the heating and ventilating plants.

Extending the entire length of the front is a wide veranda handsomely fitted with porch furniture, which opens into the main reception hall. At the left is the music room and the right the living room. Directly behind the latter is the dining room, which connects with the butler's pantry, the serving pantries, the kitchen, laundry and the other arrangements in the rear of the house. Between the music room and the main stairway leading to the upper floor is an alcove which leads to the library. The central hall opens into the breakfast room and a sun parlor which are entirely of glass and look out upon a rear court in the center of which is an artistic fountain.

The floor has been carefully planned to command the maximum amount of light and view. It is unique in that every room commands two different views and from the center of the reception hall roads on three sides of the place are visible. Plate glass doors have been used entirely and all of the rooms can be thrown into one.

The finish is Spanish cedar enameled white and mahogany. The hangings and carpets on the first floor are all mulberry in shade and the wall coverings are highest quality Tiffany of the same shade and gold. French doors open from the music and living rooms onto the front veranda. The library is finished in black and gold with built-in book cases and in the dining room all china cases are likewise built-in. There is a fireplace in each room. The furnishings and hangings are in harmonious accord with the interior color scheme, while attractive electric light fixtures add to the general beauty. The first floor is composed of eleven rooms.

A graceful mahogany and white enameled stairway, the half-way landing of which commands a view of the entire first floor, terminates in a surrounded hall separated by sliding glass doors from a music room which looks out on the rear court. The two main bedrooms, one in blue and the other in lavender, connected by a spacious and most complete bath room, occupy the entire front, while the dressing room and wardrobe room of Mrs. Welsh are on the right side. There are two handsome guest rooms, one in royal blue and the other in old rose, with bath, sewing and linen rooms on the left. A telephone room also opens from the central hall.

The third, or attic floor, contains four rooms, two of which are guest rooms in pink and blue.

The furnishings and hangings in all the upper rooms are in harmony with the respective color schemes. The finishing is white and mahogany enamel. Solid brass fittings are used throughout and all doorknobs are of cut glass. A complete ventilating system extends throughout the entire house supplying warm air in winter and cool air in summer.

It required two years to build the residence. The design and architectual features were supplied by Mrs. Welsh, who engaged Jos. Blick, the celebrated architect of Pasadena, to draw her ideas to scale. To give an idea of the great amount of care and labor that was used in completing the home, three tons of white lead were used in the interior finish. It took seven painters eleven months to do the interior painting alone. Eleven coats of white enamel were applied to the lower floor, while twelve were put on the upper floors. Each coat was hand rubbed with pummice stone. If the entire floor space were put into a strip one and one-half yards wide it would extend for one and one-half miles in length.

Special quarters are provided on the outside for the servants. A perfectly equipped bungalow containing bed rooms, bath room, lounging room and

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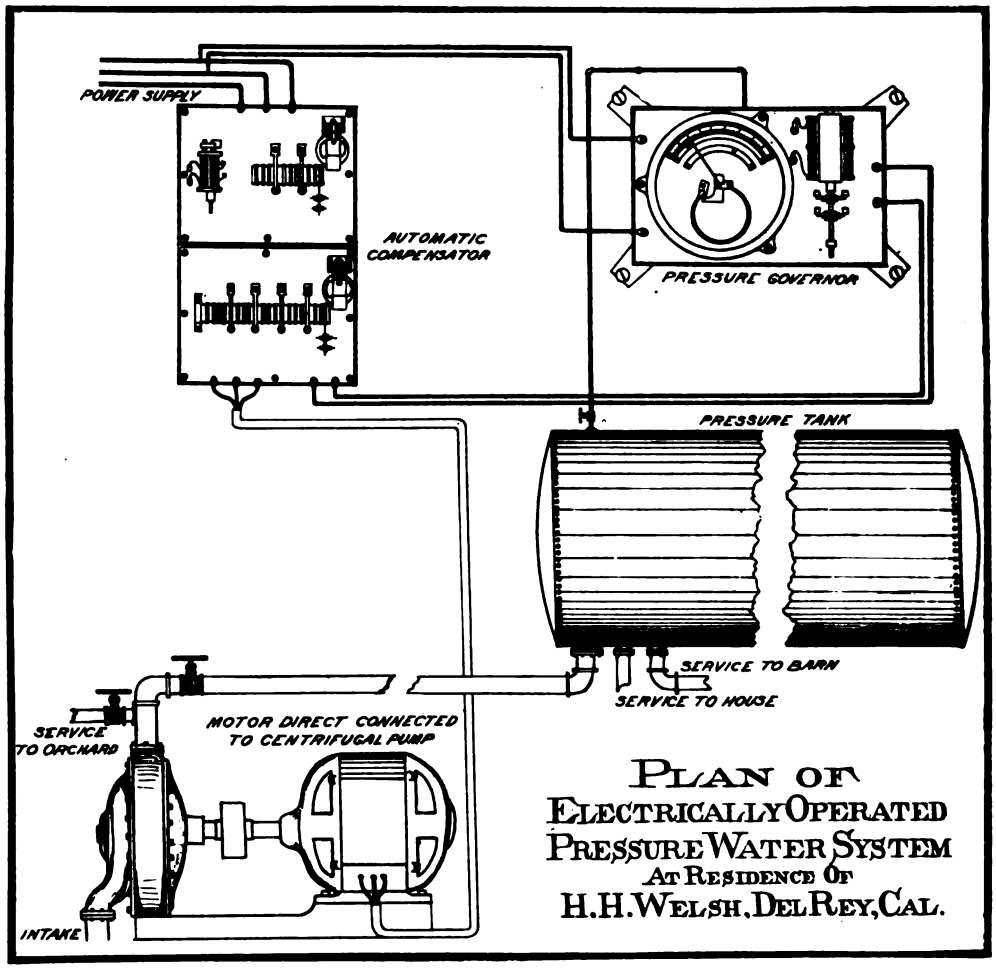

sleeping porch has been built a short distance from the main house, which supplies every comfort.

Electricity has enabled the installation of an automatically controlled pressure water system which is unique of its kind. Fully realizing that the water supply was perhaps the most vital problem to be solved in a residence of such proportions in an isolated district, Mr. Welsh made a thorough investigation of the pressure systems upon the market. Every one was cast aside, some for the fact that the machinery was too cumbersome and the operation too perplex, some provided for gasoline engines which would require the almost constant attendance of an engineer, others had still further objectionable features, and finally the decision was reached to install one of the owner's original design. What he desired was a plant that would provide the residence with a supply sufficient for every possible need, the supply needed in the barns, poultry yards, stock corrals, employees' headquarters and also a supply for the irrigation of the large gardens and four acres of citrus trees surrounding the house. A 4200 gallon tank, under pressure of from 26 to 16 pounds, was determined upon as the most feasible size and an order was placed for its construction. A good well having been sunk, which gives an excellent quality of water from a depth of 138 feet, double cased the entire depth, a separate order was

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placed for the pump and also the electric motor to drive it and the automatic electrical starting devices for controlling the operation of these. A two-inch single stage Byron Jackson pump direct connected to a five horsepower General Electric motor was placed in a twelve foot concrete pit. A four-inch outlet leads direct to the pressure tank, but by an arrangement of gate valves at the top of the pit, the supply to the tank may be cut off when desired and the water diverted through a three-inch pipe to the garden and orchard for irrigation purposes. The electrical apparatus by means of which the system is operated, consists of an automatic compensator and a pressure governor controlling the induction of the motor driven pump. The pressure governor is connected with the pressure tank, and is operated by a gauge spring designed for a definite maximum pressure. The movement of this gauge spring is transmitted to a contact arm by means of a lever mechanism. The contact arm is provided with silver contacts and moves between two adjustable riders mounted on segments which are attached to the slate base. The riders after being adjusted are held in position by small set screws and are provided with silver contact tips. The rider on the lower segment is adjusted so that the contact arm will make connection through the lower segment when the pressure falls to the minimum point. The rider on the upper segment is adjusted so that contact arm makes connection through the upper segment when the pressure reaches the maximum value. A graduated scale is located above the upper segment and is marked to agree with the gauge spring. This gauge serves to indicate the pressure in the tank. It also serves as a guide for adjusting the governor for the proper cutting-in and cutting-out pressures. In this instance the minimum pressure is sixteen pounds and when the supply in the tank has been drawn upon so that the pressure is reduced to this figure, the regulator trips and with the operation of the automatic compensator, which controls the induction, the motor driven pump is immediately started. The supply in the tank is then replenished to a point where the pressure registers twenty-six pounds, the maximum at which the pressure governor operates and the current is then automatically cut-out. This automatic control absolutely eliminates the element of personal equation and the operator is only required to keep the equipment in good running condition. Although his present equipment gives all the water that is required about the place, Mr. Welsh is so pleased with its operation that he desires to enlarge the capacity of the system and he is now arranging to increase the maximum pressure to sixty pounds by the installation of a 7½ horsepower motor and a two stage pump.

There are two two-inch outlets from the pressure tank, one which goes to the house where there is always a bountiful supply of water for every need, and the other to the barn and the employees' quarters of the place. Here likewise there is always abundant water every minute in the day.

But in addition to these ordinary every day uses of the plant, it is of inestimable value in the event of a possible fire emergency. The pressure is sufficient to throw a two-inch stream over any of the buildings and as a result of this showing and the fire fighting apparatus which is constantly maintained on the property, Mr. Welsh has been enabled to obtain a very appreciable reduction in his fire risk rates.

When used for irrigation purposes the pump delivers through the discharge pipe to a point of highest elevation in the rear of the house from where it is conveyed by adjustable irrigation pipe and gravity ditches throughout the grounds. By a unique arrangement this pipe is also connected with fire plugs and a fountain in the center of the rear court.

What the home represents in architectual and decorative beauty does not exceed, by comparative value, the bus-

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Stream for fire protection through two-inch main from pressure tank

iness-like management of the entire ranch place. While it is essentially a vineyard, and hundreds of acres are devoted to vines, other diversities of the rancher are in much prominence. There are thoroughbred brood mares and Percheron work stock, pedigreed cows, and chickens all cared for in approved scientific method. The barns are immaculately clean. They are electrically lighted. Fresh beds are laid every night and removed each morning. Every animal is assigned to a box stall. Smoking is not permitted on the premises. A special building is devoted to the storage of the hay. The corrals and buildings are piped with running water, both for the stock and for fire protection. In the chicken yards especially designed laying houses have been built with spaces for individual nests in each. The houses are sprayed at regular intervals and the roosting sticks are painted once every two weeks with crude oil to insure absolute cleanliness. There is running water constantly in the pens and patent feeding boxes to safeguard the health of the fowls. A special closed pen is provided the guineas, of which there is a large collection.

In addition to the residence of the ranch foreman, there are two houses for families and one bunkhouse, all of which are well appointed. Patent toilets and a septic tank which handles all the refuse of this section of the place, insure perfect sanitation. Auxiliary water tanks are provided so that should extraordinary emergencies arise, the property will not be without water for the stock or for fire protection. Blacksmith shop and tool houses together with a packing shed where the grape and raisin crop is assembled for the market, complete the equipment of the headquarters place. A shower bath is provided for the employees. Truly this is a place that combines all that could be desired on the model San Joaquin Valley ranch.

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SAFETY FIRST
SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT & POWER CORPORATION

Safety Campaign for San Joaquin System

By E. A. QUINN, General Superintendent

The annual loss of life and injury to workmen, through accidents, has in the past been somewhat enormous. The sad feature about this enormous loss is the fact that a large percentage of it could have been prevented by the adoption of some precautionary measures on the part of the employer, and the minimizing of carelessness on the part of the employee.

The subject of safety to the employee has engaged the attention of the Federal Government, of many state legislatures, and, almost without exception, of all public service and industrial corporations. The Federal Government has established a "Safety Bureau," connected with the Department of Commerce. The legislatures of many states have established safety commissions, and the last California legislature passed an act, known as the "Workmen's Compensation and Insurance Act." By the provision of this act, an "Industrial Accident Commission" is vested with full power and authority in matters pertaining to the proper interpretation of the act, or the enforcing of its various provisions.

Undoubtedly the various legislative actions have quickened public opinion, and have impressed upon the minds of employer and employee alike that too much effort cannot be expended in educating the employee that he, and he alone, is the sufferer in the long run, and that his immunity from accident, in large measure, depends upon his own efforts.

To bring about this desirable result, many of the large corporations have formed "Safety Committees," the personnel of these committees being chosen from their own employees. The duties of the committees consist of studying existing conditions and determine if any can be considered a hazard to life or property, to find remedies for such conditions, to adopt safety rules and slogans, to point out to the employee wherein his co-operation is absolutely essential, and to educate him in and call to his attention precautionary measures and safeguards, which he should adopt for the safety of himself and his fellow employees.

Believing that an educational campaign should be inaugurated through the medium of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation Magazine, to disseminate among employees information pertaining to "Safety First," this company, with this issue of the magazine, will start a "Safety First" department, which we trust will be of value in solving the problems, in suggesting safeguards, in minimizing accidents, and in obtaining the wholesouled co-operation of all employees in reducing to a minimum the hazards which lead to accidents.

It is estimated that 35,000 employees are killed and 2,000,000 injured each year due to the lack of safety in industrial occupations. These figures should be a convincing argument for every man or woman to do his part in a campaign to reduce this terrible economic waste. Let every employee continually keep in mind that the health and safety of himself and fellow employees may be jeopardized by a moment of carelessness, and that compensation does not compensate for poor health, impaired vitality, loss of eyesight, decreased earning power, or the poverty and misery to which those

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depending upon him may be subjected.

The Safety Committee of this company will consist of every employee. The chairmen of the various department committees will be as follows:

E. A. Quinn, General Chairman.

E. J. Crawford, Chairman Operating Department.

C. L. Easton, Chairman Electric Department.

S. W. Dietrich, Chairman Overhead Line Department.

A. Y. Meudell, Chairman Steam and Gas Plants.

Elmer Gates, Chairman Hydro Electric Plants.

A. G. Rose, Chairman Garage and Shop.

J. M. Buswell, Inspector.

It will be the duty of each chairman to study and suggest effective safeguards in the department of which he is chairman. He will use every effort to obtain the interest and co-operation of every workman for the furtherance of safety measures. He will make a written report to the general chairman of every accident in his department, with comments and suggestions from any workman in his or another department, with recommendations as to how a recurrence of the accident can be prevented. Each chairman will educate his workmen in safety measures. He will familiarize each man with the safety rules.

Remember, green stands for safety; red for danger.

Ten Safety Commandments

(Distributed by National Safety Council)

1. **Thou shalt have no thoughts other than those of thy work.**
2. **Thou shalt take no unnecessary risks nor try to show off nor play practical jokes, for by thy carelessness thou mayest do injury which will have effect unto the third or fourth generation.**
3. **Thou shalt not swear nor lose thy temper when things do not come just right.**
4. **Thou shalt not clean machinery while it is in motion.**
5. **Remember that thou art not the only one on the job, and that other lives are just as important as thine own.**
6. **Honor thy job as thyself, that thy days may be long in employment.**
7. **Thou shalt not watch thy neighbor's work, but attend to thine own.**
8. **Thou shalt not let the sleeves of thy shirt hang loose nor the flaps of thine coat unbuttoned, as they may get caught in the machinery.**
9. **Thou shalt not throw matches or greasy waste on the floor, nor scatter oil around bearings, as a dirty worker is a clumsy worker and a clumsy worker is a menace to his fellow workers.**
10. **Thou shalt not interfere with the switches, nor the cables, nor the engines, nor anything else that thou art told is dangerous.**

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Employees' Compensation Provided by Law

By MURRAY BOURNE, Assistant Counsel

Since the first of the year our company, in common with all other employers of labor, including the state and the counties and cities, but excluding ranchers, fruit growers and agriculturists in general, has been operating under the Boynton "Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act," an act which, in the language of its author, is designed "to promote the general welfare of the people of this state as affected by accident causing injury or death of employees in the course of their employment; first, by creating a liability on the part of the employers to compensate such employees, and their dependents, for such accidental injury or death irrespective of the fault of either party; second, by creating a state compensation insurance fund to insure employers against such liability; and third, by requiring safety in all employments and places of employment in this state."

Legislation of this nature has been in force in many European countries and in some of the states of this union for many years and in a general way has been quite satisfactory or, at least, has been an improvement over the previous method of compensating injured employees, although the conditions of labor vary so widely that nothing like uniformity has been possible in the different jurisdictions, and laws and measures copied from other jurisdictions have needed much adapting and revising to bring them into harmony with local industrial conditions.

In a general way, it has been the law of our country since its foundation that every employer should respond to his employees for injuries sustained through the neglect of the employer to provide a safe place in which to work, and safe and proper tools to work with. While the idea is correct in theory that an employer should pay only for his own negligence, the enforcement of the law for the benefit of the employees or for the protection of the employer against unjust demands has been attended with such enormous expense for legal talent, judges, juries and all that is incidental to protracted and stubborn litigation, that probably as much has been spent, taking the expenditures of both parties and also the cost to the state into consideration, as is involved in the verdict. So the result has been that while enough has been spent in this way to satisfy all the damage done in the injuries complained of, the victims of the accident have received only a small share, and it is to mend this condition that the state has enacted a compensation act.

The experience tables of accident insurance companies and the statistics of various government offices indicate to a degree of accuracy that almost approaches certainty just how many accidents, and of how many days duration, will occur to a given number of men, working at a given trade, so that an employer, knowing the amount of compensation provided by law for injuries of various kinds and degrees, can estimate his total expense in this direction and allow for it as for other manufacturing costs, with the result that he can charge it to the cost of his product and thus place the burden on the industry out of which the accident arises.

The most radical change imposed by the new law consists in this; that whereas, previously employers were liable only for their negligence, now

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they have become virtually insurers of the safety and life of their employees, except in the cases where the injury results from intoxication or the wilful misconduct of the injured employee, and the old action at law for personal injuries is abolished, except in those rare cases when the injury is caused by the personal negligence or wilful misconduct of the employer himself, or in the case of a corporation by such negligence or misconduct of one of its principal officers.

But the employee to be entitled to compensation must be injured while he is performing service growing out of and incidental to his employment. This provision has given rise to many questions as to what is incidental to one's employment. Whether, for example, one's employment ceases when the whistle blows, or when one leaves the place of work. Every case presents different features peculiar to itself, so that no general rule can be laid down that will cover every situation, but, so far, the Industrial Accident Board have construed the act very liberally for the injured in the cases that have come before it.

The only serious questions that arise under this act are two; first, is the employer liable; and, second, to what degree is the employee incapacitated? Granting that the first question be answered by "yes," the second immediately arises for the reason that the compensation payable varies according to the degree to which the earning capacity has been impaired.

If the accident should cause temporary total disability, that is, a temporary inability to earn anything at all, then the injured is entitled to 65% of his average weekly earnings while this degree of disability continues. If the accident should cause a temporary partial disability, that is, a temporary inability to work all the time, or to earn as much as previously, then 65% of the weekly loss in wages is due the injured. The total sum so paid can in no event exceed three times the annual average earnings, nor can the period of liability continue longer than 240 weeks after the date of the accident. If the accident causes permanent disability, the degree of the disability shall be determined and the indemnity computed and allowed substantially as follows: For a 10% disability, 65% of the average weekly earnings for a period of 40 weeks; for a 50% disability, 65% of the average weekly earnings for 200 weeks; for a 100% or total disability, 65% of the average weekly earnings for 240 weeks, and thereafter 40% of such weekly earnings during the remainder of life; and for percentages intermediate to those stated a pro rata schedule of benefits, but permanent total disability is always to be determined in accordance with the actual facts.

Whether the injury be permanent or temporary, partial or complete, the employer must furnish medicine and physician's services to cure or relieve for a space of 90 days from and after the accident, but no longer, and whatever be the result and extent of the accident, there is no disability indemnity for the first fourteen days after its occurrence. If the injury does not endure for fourteen days, the employee receives nothing. If it endures more than fourteen days, he is paid only for the period after fourteen days.

If the accident causes death, and the deceased leaves a person or persons wholly dependent upon him for support, the death benefit shall be a sum equal to three years average annual earnings, and in no event a sum less than $1000 or more than $5000. If the deceased leaves no person wholly de-

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pendent upon him, but one or more persons partially dependent, the death benefit shall be such proportion of three years average earnings as the annual amount devoted by the deceased to the support of such partial dependents bears to his total earnings; for example, if one paid one-third of the support of his dependents, then upon his death, they would be entitled to a death benefit equal to one-third of three years wages within the $1000 or $5000 limits. If the deceased leaves no person dependent upon him, either totally or partially, the death benefit consists of reasonable expense of his burial, in no case, however, to exceed $100.

Belgium Up-to-Date in Electrical Matters

Before the great war little Belgium was decidedly up-to-the-minute in electrical matters. It is written in the news dispatches that the invading Germans saved the electric light plants whenever they could. At the last available census of a few years ago Belgium had 67 central stations, totaling 39,000 kilowatts capacity, supplying 131 communities, and since that date a dozen other important stations have been completed, the present total plant capacity approximating 100,000 kilowatts. Electric lighting and traction developments have had a most important effect; the International Exposition at Ghent last year bore witness to the diversity and the excellence of Belgian electrical manufacture and to the enterprise of Belgian central stations in respect of publicity work and the pushing of domestic electrical appliance. Electric drive was extensively employed in the textile industry of Belgium. The latest returns showed there were in use at the beginning of 1913, 5200 miles of telegraph lines (carrying 28,00 miles of conductors) in addition to 186,000 miles of telephone wires. In the field of wireless telegraphy, Belgium has already attained high standing, the powerful station at Lacken (near Brussels) communicating, it is said, with Balgian Congo, over 375 miles of sea and 3550 miles of land. The most important electrical works were at Liege.

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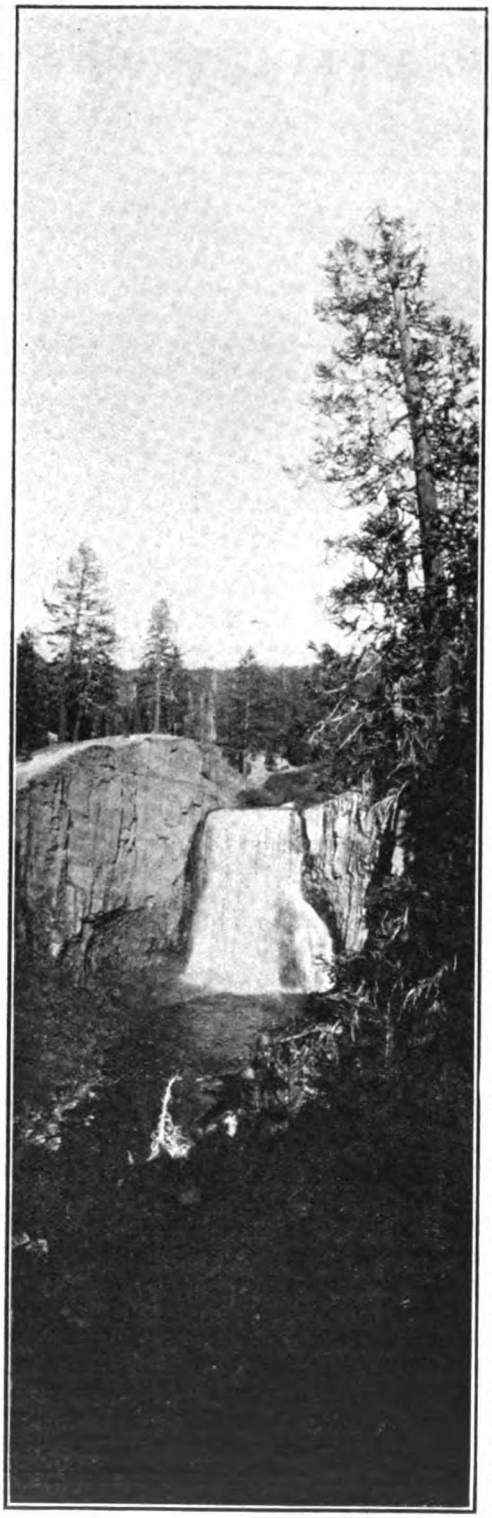

Rainbow Falls on the San Joaquin River

Water Power Permits on the National Forest

By Paul G. Redington,
Supervisor Sierra National Forest.

Photographs by the Author.

A statement of the most important requirements of the government, in connection with water power permits, on National Forests, may be of interest to the readers of this magazine. There are two kinds of power permits: (1) preliminary, (2) final.

The first allows the occupancy of lands of the United States within National Forests for the purpose of securing the data required for an application for final permit, and for such construction as may be necessary to preserve water appropriation during that period. Final power permits allow the occupancy and use of National Forest lands for the construction, maintenance and operation thereon of project works for the development, transmission and use of power.

Priority of consideration (by government officers) of application for final power permits is initiated in the order of filing complete applications, whether these applications be for preliminary or final permits. Final power permits are issued only after it clearly appears that the proposed occupancy and use will be in general accord with the most beneficial utilization of the resources involved and consistent with the public interest.

The applicant must file the evidence of initiation of water appropriation in the shape of such notice or application as is required to be posted or filed, or both, to initiate the appropriation of water under the local laws. Wherever the approval of a local administrative board or commission is a condition precedent to the right either to take or to use water for power purposes, or to engage in the business of generation, transmission or distribution of power, certified evidence of such approval must also be filed with the application for final permit.

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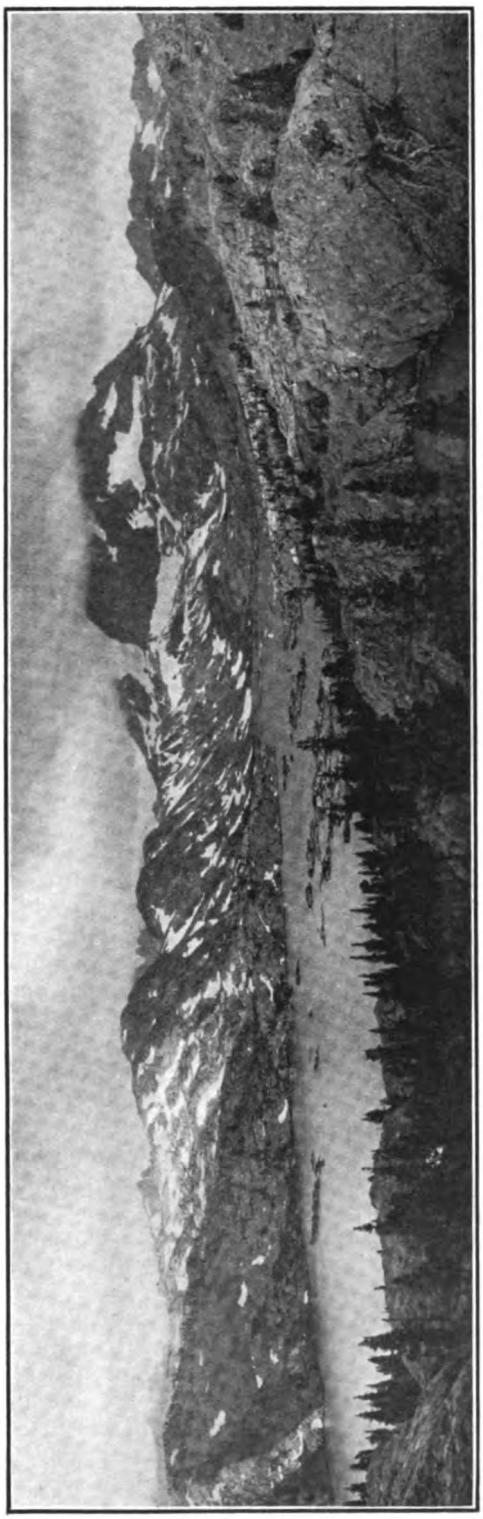

Garnet Lake at the headwaters of the San Joaquin River. "Where the water for power purposes comes from"

A final power permit, unless sooner revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture, terminates at the expiration of 50 years from the date of the permit. If, however, at any time not less than two or more than twelve years prior to the termination of the permit, the permittee formally notifies the secretary that he desires a new permit to occupy and use such lands as are occupied and used under the existing permit, and will comply with all then existing laws and regulations governing the occupancy and use of National Forest lands for power purposes, the existing permit will be considered as an application for such a new permit. The Secretary of Agriculture will also grant, subject to certain special restrictions, an indeterminate permit in lieu of a 50-year term permit.

The occupancy and use of National Forest lands under a permit is conditional on the payment, in advance for each calendar year, of a rental charge calculated from the rental capacity of the power site. This is determined by making deductions from the total capacity of the site, this latter being the continued product of (1) the factor* 0.08; (2) the average effective head, in feet; (3) the stream flow estimated to be available at the intake (in second-feet and in amount not to exceed the maximum hydraulic capacity of the project works considered as the sum of (a) the nominal stream flow, and (b) stream flow made available from storage by project works); and (4) a factor not less than the average load factor of the power system. The deductions which are made are on account of lands or storage on lands not belonging to the National Forest. After these deductions have been made, a further deduction is made which is the product of the square of the distance of primary transmission in miles and the factor of 0.001, but in no case is this deduction more than 25%. The net result is known as the rental capacity of the site.

* The factor 0.08 represents the horsepower at 70 per cent efficiency of a second-foot of water falling through a head of 1 foot.

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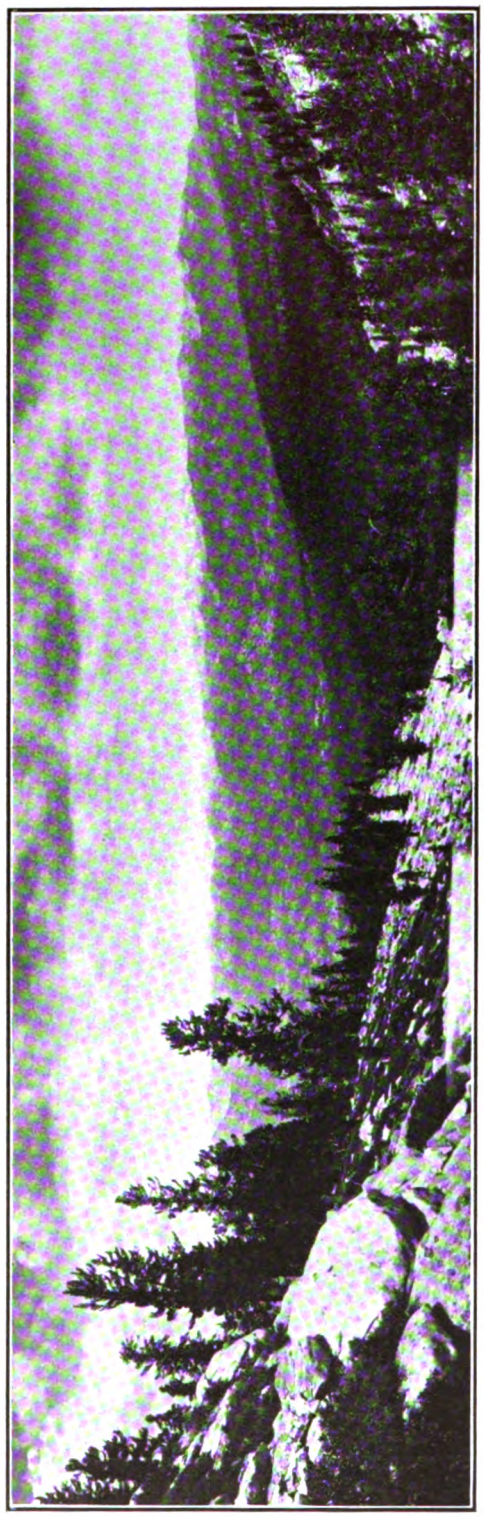

Headwaters of the South Fork of the San Joaquin River, a most important stream from a power standpoint

The rates per horsepower per year now imposed are:

For the unexpired portion of the calendar year and for the first full calendar year of the survey-construction period and similarly for the operation period..	$0.10
For the second full calendar year of each of said periods	.20
For the third year	.30
For the fourth year	.40
For the fifth year	.50
For the sixth year	.60
For the seventh year	.70
For the eighth year	.80
For the ninth year	.90
For the tenth and each succeeding year	1.00

The rental charge on account of a preliminary power permit is calculated from the rental capacity of the power site as estimated by the secretary at the time of granting such permit. The rental charge on account of a final power permit is calculated from the rental capacity of the power site as estimated by the secretary at the time of granting said final permit, provided that said estimated rental capacity may be adjusted by the secretary (a) to provide for changes made during construction, (b) annually to provide for changes in ownership of lands in reservoir sites and on water-conduit lines, and for changes in length of primary transmission, (c) to provide for changes in nominal stream flow whenever such flow is increased or decreased because of additional storage or otherwise; or (d) whenever not less than ten years after the determination of the last preceding estimated value thereof the permittee shall apply for or the secretary give notice of a redetermination of the rental capacity of the power site.

Before a final permit is issued, the permittee is required to execute and file a stipulation which, upon its approval, constitutes and expresses the conditions of the permit. Some of the most important of these conditions are:

Construction of the project works must begin within a specified period

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from the date of the execution of the permit. Completion of the project works must be made also within a specified period. The works must be operated continuously for the development, transmission and use of power unless interruption is unavoidable and the secretary consents to a lapse of operation.

The books and records of the permittee, in so far as they contain information concerning the power projects under permit, are to be open at all times to the inspection and examination of the Secretary of Agriculture or his duly authorized agent.

All government and other telephone, telegraph and power transmission lines at crossings and at places of proximity to the permittee's transmission line are to be protected in a workmanlike manner, according to the usual standards for construction, operation and maintenance in such cases.

All government roads or trails destroyed or injured by the permittee in the construction of the power projects are to be rebuilt or repaired.

Everything reasonable within the power of the permittee, his employees, contractors and employees of contractors, both independently and on request of the forest officers or other agents of the United States to suppress and prevent fires upon or near the lands occupied under permit, shall be done.

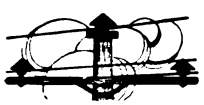
The full value of all timber cut, injured or destroyed on National Forest lands shall be paid, and any damage done to the lands of the United States must be paid for.

The permittee, upon demand in writing from the Secretary of Agriculture, must surrender the permit to the United States or transfer the same to such state or municipal corporation as the secretary may designate, and must also give, grant, bargain, sell and transfer with the permit all works, equipment, structures and property then owned or held and then valuable or serviceable in the generation, transmission or distribution of electrical or other power and which are then dependent in whole or in part for their usefulness upon the continuance of the permit; together with all leaseholds of operating property used in connection with the works under permit and all contracts for the sale and delivery of electrical or other power.

Such a surrender is, however, only to be made under certain provisos, the principal being that the permittee is to be paid for the reasonable value of all of the works, equipment, structures and other tangible property and also a bonus of three-fourths of one percent of such reasonable value for each full year of the unexpired term of the permit. The reasonable value is to be determined by mutual agreement of the parties in interest and in case they do not agree, by a board of arbitration of three members, one of whom is to be named by the permittee, one by the transferee; the third is to be either the Secretary of Agriculture or some representative whom he may name. The reasonable value is the cost of the reproduction of the project works under substantially the same conditions as existed at the time of the original construction.

Extensions of the periods stipulated in the permit may be granted only by the secretary, after proper showing by the permittee. The final permit may also be transferred to a new permittee under certain special restrictions.

Some of the power permit requirements have not been referred to in this article. Forest officers hold themselves in readiness at any time to give all available information on this subject and on all others dealing with National Forest administration.



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Feeding and Nutrition--What Foods are Comprised of and How to Feed Them

By L. D. BERG

THE feeding of farm animals, like any other phase of agriculture handled in a scientific way, rests upon well defined general principles.

Constant use has made us so familiar with our ordinary foods that we seldom realize how complicated they are, yet a thorough understanding of their composition and functions in nutrition takes us far into chemistry and physiology.

Not until we have a thorough understanding of the composition of foods and the principles of nutrition will we be able to feed a balanced ration.

A balanced ration is not an impractical theory. On the other hand, it is as practical as anything can be. A balanced ration is neither more nor less than the most economical ration. In other words, it is the feeding of different ingredients in the proportions as needed for specific purposes instead of feeding too much of one kind of feed and too little of another, with the result that feed is wasted and yet the fowl or animal does not get enough food to produce the desired results.

It is by carefully studying the composition of feeding stuffs, the proportion in which they are digested by different animals and under different conditions, and the requirement of animals for the various food nutrients when at rest, working, giving milk, producing meat, etc., that the principles of feeding have been worked out. In applying these principles in practice the cost and special adaptions of different feeding stuffs must of course be taken into account.

The chemical substances of which the body is composed are very similar to those of the foods which nourish it. They are made up of the same chemical elements. From fifteen to twenty elements are found, among the most abundant of which are oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, calcium, phosphorus, and sulphur. These elements are so combined as to form a great variety of compounds in both body and food.

The most important kinds of compounds in the body and in foods are protein, carbohydrates, fats, ash or mineral matter, and water. The functions of these compounds in the food are to build and repair the various tissues of the body, which are continually wasting away and being rebuilt, and to supply it with heat and muscular energy. The proportion in which these five classes of substances occur depends upon the age of the animal, treatment, purpose for which it is kept, etc.

Water constitutes from 40 to 60 per cent of the body and is a very essential part. In foods it runs from 8 to 15 pounds per 100 pounds of material, in grains, straw and hay to 80 and 90 per cent in green alfalfa, silage and some roots. Water simply adds to the palatability of the food. It is of no more benefit to the animal than water which it drinks. For this reason, and because the proportion of water in foods varies so widely, comparisons of various foods are made on a water free basis, which shows the percentage of food ingredients in the dry matter.

Ash is what is left after the combustible part of a feeding stuff is burned away. It is used largely in making bones and consists chiefly of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, etc. From the ash constituents of the food the digestive organs of the animal select those which the animal needs and the rest is voided in the manure. Corn is poor in ash and when fed exclusively to growing animals, like pigs, if not supplemented by wood ashes,

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charcoal, or bone meal, will result in an animal that will mature, but with a small frame and apt to be troubled with leg weakness. A laying hen needs lots of ash chiefly as lime in making egg shells. As she cannot get enough in grains fed, it is supplied in cracked oyster shells or bone meal.

Fat in foods is found in the real fats, oils, wax and the green coloring matter of plants. It is either stored up in the body as fat or burned up in the system to furnish heat and energy.

Carbohydrates are divided into two groups: (1) Nitrogen-free extract, which includes starch, sugar, gums, etc., and (2) cellulose or fibre. Coarse fodders, like hay and straw, contain a large proportion of fibre, which is very indigestible. Most grains contain little fibre, but are rich in starch, sugar, etc. Carbohydrates form the largest part of all vegetable foods. They are stored up as fat or burned in the system to produce heat and energy. They are one of the principle sources of animal fat. Corn is composed of a big per cent of carbohydrates and for this reason is a very fattening food.

Protein is the name of a group of materials containing nitrogen. All the other constituents of feeding stuffs—the ash, fat and carbohydrates—are free from nitrogen. Protein furnishes the materials for lean flesh, blood, muscles, tendons, nerves, albumen, and casein of milk, the whites of eggs, etc. For the formation of these materials protein is absolutely indispensable. No substances free from nitrogen can take the place of protein. Protein can, however, take the place of carbohydrates, and may be burned, like the carbohydrates and fat, to produce heat and energy, but it is poor economy to have it do so, because it is far more costly than carbohydrates.

The sources of fat in the body, then, are fats and carbohydrates of the foods; and the exclusive source of protein in the body is the protein in the food, and these groups of food materials are termed nutrients.

The composition of feeding stuffs, or the proportion in which the nutrients occur, is determined by chemical analysis. An analysis of the various foods show a great difference in composition. Take protein—in straw it varies from 3 to 4 per cent; in hay, from 6 to 8 per cent; in legumes, as alfalfa, 12 to 16 per cent; in grains, 10 to 12½ per cent; and in various by-products, it reaches 35 per cent, as in linseed meal, and 50 per cent in beef scraps.

Of these substances only a part are digested and assimilated. Take alfalfa hay; experiments have proved that on an average 60 per cent of the protein which it contains, 55 per cent of the fat, 55 per cent of the fibre, and 65 per cent of the nitrogen-free extract are digested by cows.

The table on page 614 will aid in the selection of the cheapest sources of food materials.

By referring to this table we can note some interesting things. Green alfalfa runs as high as 80 per cent water. The capacity of a cow's paunch is about 50 gallons. If she has to subsist on green alfalfa alone we can easily see that she cannot possibly do her best. The green alfalfa is so bulky and has such a large per cent of water that she is filled up with water before she can obtain enough solid nutrients. Not only does she suffer in yield but in reproducing herself, the reproductive function is so strong that in such cases of insufficient nutrients the fetus draws on the mother's body and it is the mother's body that suffers from the deficiency of nourishment. Hence she is in poor condition to start on her milking period. To balance her food, part of her food should be dry cured hay together with some ground grain and linseed or soy bean meal.

A laying hen fed wheat only will get enough protein to make the white for one egg every three days; enough carbohydrates to make three yolks a day; and enough lime (mineral matter, ash) to make a shell for the egg every twelve days. So in making her egg she has to wait until she has complete material to make an egg, and that will be when she has enough to make the

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COMPOSITION AND DIGESTIBILITY OF FOODS AND COST OF DIGESTIBLE PROTEIN

Kind of Feed	Water %	COMPOSITION Ash %	Crude Protein %	Starch Sugar, etc. %	Crude Fibre %	Crude Fat %	DIGESTIBLE Protein %	Carbohydrate %	Fat %	Nutritive ratio	Price per ton $	PROTEIN lbs per ton	Price per lb. ¢
Skim Milk (Centrifugal)	90.60	.70	3.30	5.30	...	.10	3.3	5.3	.1	1:1.7	4	66	6.0
Beef Scraps	12.21	11.13	59.98	1.84	1.68	13.16	54.0	2.6	11.8	1:0.5	60	1080	5.6
Dried Blood	10.61	4.65	75.69	1.46	.48	7.11	68.1	1.4	6.0	1:0.2	60	1440	4.2
Alfalfa Meal	11.90	7.13	14.12	37.34	27.09	2.42	10.17	39.61	1.05	1:4.1	30	274	10.9
Alfalfa Hay	10.95	6.43	17.60	39.31	22.63	3.08	12.3	37.1	1.6	1:3.3	18	274	6.6
Linseed Oil Cake Meal	10.93	4.50	30.70	37.95	8.89	7.03	26.1	38.5	6.5	1:2.0	46	522	8.8
Cocoanut Oil Cake Meal	14.08	4.36	19.51	42.12	9.53	10.40	16.4	42.4	9.7	1:3.9	30	328	9.1
Soy Bean Meal	13.35	6.20	41.80	24.75	5.65	8.25	29.3	22.2	7.0	1:1.3	45	600	7.5
Cotton Seed Meal	9.85	4.86	47.25	22.64	3.19	12.21	41.1	15.4	11.0	1:10	46	822	5.6
Beans	12.60	3.50	22.50	55.20	4.40	1.80	17.4	48.6	1.1	1:2.9	60	348	17.2
Corn	10.60	1.50	10.30	70.40	2.20	5.00	8.6	63.8	4.2	1:8.5	36	156	23.1
Rice	12.30	.30	8.40	78.60	...	.40	5.3	67.6	.3	1:11.8	36	106	34.0
Peas (Meal)	8.30	5.04	33.0	40.21	11.95	1.50	25.4	41.7	.9	1:1.7	80	380	21.0
Oats	11.00	3.00	11.80	59.70	9.50	5.00	9.2	47.3	4.2	1:6.2	40	184	21.7
Barley	7.96	2.74	12.52	68.91	5.79	2.08	8.75	64.30	1.75	1:7.7	30	192	15.6
Wheat, Plump	11.50	1.76	11.85	70.40	2.45	2.03	9.2	61.1	1.2	1:6.9	36	184	20.0
Wheat Shrunken	8.30	2.34	17.10	65.78	3.48	3.00	13.2	57.4	1.8	1:4.6	31	264	11.7
Wheat, Shorts	9.80	3.93	16.27	58.65	7.12	4.20	13.02	46.04	3.78	1:4.2	35	244	14.3
Wheat, Bran	11.04	5.16	15.78	56.20	8.60	3.22	12.62	38.88	2.25	1:3.4	32	224	14.3

shell. Sometime she will drop the egg before she does get enough and we get a soft-shelled egg or an egg without any shell. What becomes of the excess of protein and carbohydrates then? They are absolutely wasted—largely voided in the manure. Not only that but the system in trying to rid itself of this excess wears itself out prematurely. The excess protein is a tax on the kidneys, for we know all nitrogenous waste passes off through the kidneys. The excess of carbohydrates is both built up into excessive body fat and is an overtax on the liver and the fowl becomes sluggish and debilitated. To balance her food, instead of feeding wheat only, we add, in the form of dry mash, bran, middlings, shorts, soy bean meal, linseed meal, and bone meal, with cracked oyster shell constantly before her to supply lime. This ration gives her her food in the proper proportion and it is economical because nothing is wasted and she can make eggs just as fast as the breeding behind her and other conditions around her will let her.

In scientific feeding, then, we see that protein is necessary to growth and reproduction, and carbohydrates and fats are mainly used to produce heat and energy; and that the proper relation of these constituents to one another constitute an important part of the science and art of feeding. A ration is said to be balanced when these substances exist in the proper proportions to one another for the purpose intended. The relation between the protein and other constituents is expressed in the form of a ratio, known as the nutritive ratio. The nutritive ratio is the ratio of the digestible pro-

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tein to the digestible carbohydrates plus two and one-fourth times the digestible fat.

By referring to a table of the chemical analysis of feeding stuffs we find the nutritive ratio by adding to the digestible carbohydrates two and one-fourth times the digestible fat, and dividing by the digestive protein. It is expressed thus: Nutr. Ratio 1:5.5. It means that in some certain food or ration there is for each pound of digestible protein or flesh forming nutrients, five and one-half pounds of digestible heat and fattening elements. A ration is said to be wide or narrow when the proportion of heat-forming nutrients is large or small in proportion to the protein. Thus, 1:12 is wider than 1:7. Animals that are growing rapidly, that are bearing young, that are producing milk or eggs, require more protein or nitrogenous food than the animal that is working, fattening or is living without loss or gain of weight. In the latter the nutritive ratio may be as wide as 1:12 or 1:14; and for the former, it may be as narrow as 1:5 or 1:6.

We know that by far the greater number of foods are deficient in protein, and the chief task of the feeder is to furnish it in the by-products or otherwise, a sufficient amount in the cheapest form.

The nutritive ratio required by all animals under every condition is known and is an established fact. Feeding standards show the amount and proportions of the various nutrients that have been found by experience to be the best adapted to the various purposes. The following are an example:

For Each 100 Pounds Live Weight Per Day

	Dry Matter	Digestible Protein	Digestible Carbohydrates and Fat	Nutritive Ratio
Fattening Steer	17.5 lbs.	0.7 lbs.	8.15 lbs.	1:12
Milk Cows	22.5 "	1.8 "	11.8 "	1:7
Horse at Work	24.0 "	2.5 "	12.9 "	1:5.4
Pigs (Growing)	42.0 "	7.5 "	30.0 "	1:4

In all cases, however, these standards may be advantageously varied. The standards are mere guides. The skill of the feeder depends upon his success in finding out how far the individual requirement of his animals warrant a variation in the standard.

When we know this we can refer to our table of the analysis of the composition and digestibility of any food and make our ration.

Taking into consideration suitability and palatability, for instance, wheat and barley analize about the same. Barley is cheaper than wheat, but wheat is more relished, is more completely digested on that account than barley, and does not have a tough hull. The variety of foods in the ration is better relished than a single one or two. The more a food is relished the more copious will be the flow of gastric and other digestive juices and the more completely will it be digested. Digestive experiments on dogs carried on in Russia, whereby food taken in at the mouth was diverted out and not allowed to reach the stomach, and the action of the stomach and flow of digestive juices was observed by opening in the stomach, it was discovered that the more the animal relished the food the greater was the flow of the digestive juices, and that the flow of these digestive juices commenced on sight of food and even before it was taken into the mouth. This shows us that although one food may be cheaper than another it might not always pay us to use it.

Again a food must have a certain bulkiness. We might get the proper nutritive ration by combining middlings, shorts and linseed meal, but this combination when taken into the stomach would form a sticky, pasty mass, hard to digest. So we have to add flaky bulky material such a bran

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to counteract this. Green food is always necessary on account of its physiological effect on the system. It is a natural tonic on the animal's whole system. Green foods stimulate the liver, induce a copious flow of digestive juices, and instill in the body cells renewed vigor and force.

While on the subject of feeding it may be well to mention silage and the silo. Silage is simply a succulent feed, largely water. To make and keep silage we must have the expensive silo, expensive to fill and maintain and the only thing that can be profitably made into silage is Indian corn. Sorghums make an acid and sour silage, and Indian corn can not be grown with a great degree of profit in this valley. That is, other foods can be grown more profitably. We know that it must be grown after the frosts are gone and in this valley after the frosts have gone the rains have gone also.. So that if grown it must be irrigated. This is speaking of the San Joaquin Valley as a whole. There are some river bottom lands that will grow the crop.

We read much in the eastern agricultural journals about the silo. The silo and silage is adapted to the east and middle west. There they can grow corn. The soil is adaptable and they get 30 inches of rain or more in the summer. Here on the coast, conditions are different and it is misleading to advise the building of a silo and feeding silage. It is impractical because if one has dairy cows, they certainly must have alfalfa, and there is not a day in the winter when those cows could not be pastured on it, which makes the feeding of a succulent much cheaper by the pasturing method than by feeding silage. Silage is simply a succulent feed. In the east, however, the season is closed for six months or more out of the year, not a green blade of grass is to be had, and in order to keep up the flow of milk and feed profitably, silage is resorted to.

Many of the agricultural writers contributing to coast journals are eastern men who write on conditions as applicable to the east and which are not adaptable nor practical to apply here. We must take this into consideration when we read and be governed accordingly. However, there is always the man who has his farm and treats it as a plaything. He has the money and wants to spend it, and we cannot deny him the right.

Turkey Raising Becoming Business of Big Proportions in San Joaquin Valley

Raising of turkeys for the holiday markets is becoming a bigger business in the San Joaquin Valley as each year rolls on. As yet there is no way to determine exactly how many birds are disposed of each season, but it is very evident that the increase from year to year is big, and the raisers are making good profit. In Kings County alone one shipment of 1,000 dressed birds was made to San Francisco for the holiday trade. The turkeys averaged fifteen pounds dressed and they brought on an average $2.25 each. This shipment alone netted the raisers $2250. However, the main market for turkeys is at Christmas time, and as many are reserving shipments for that season, it will readily be seen that the production of the holiday bird in Kings County is beginning to run into money that swells the annual total. Several farmers' wives in Kings County have found that they can raise turkeys while their husbands and sons pursue other lines of farming and in one instance the income of a 20-acre farm in Kings County was increased $1000 this year by the farmer's wife, without any effort on the part of her husband.

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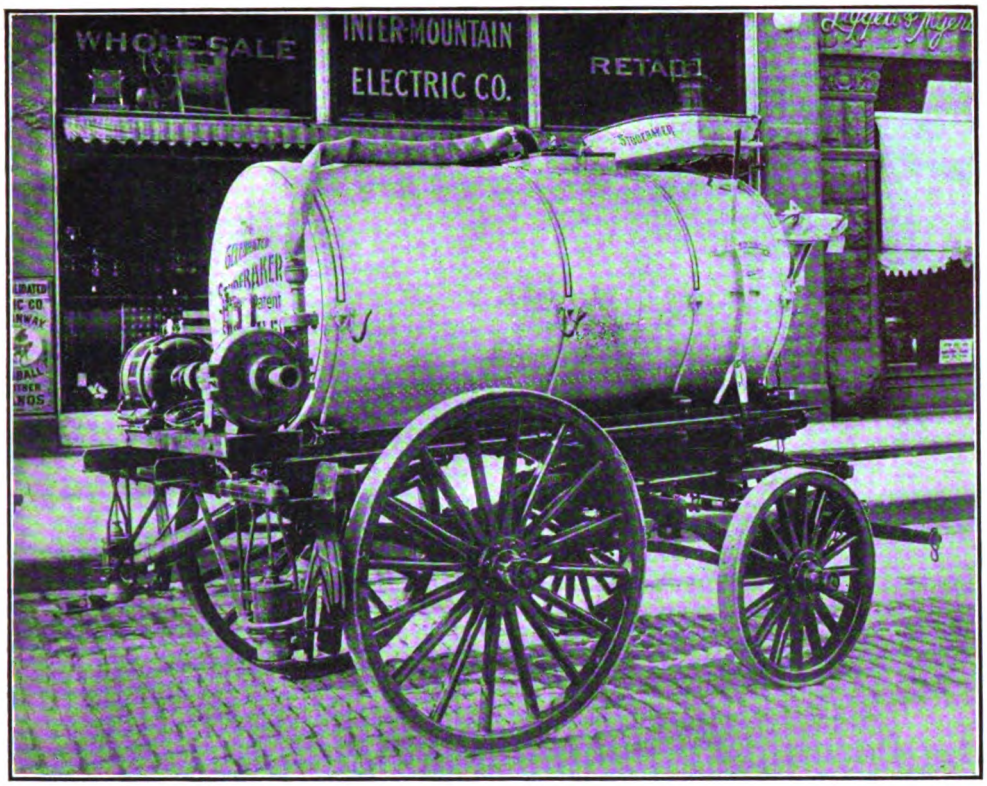

Electric motor riding the water wagon

Motor Goes on the Water Wagon to Increase Efficiency of Road Sprinkling

Did you ever hear of a motor getting on the water wagon? Whether it made New Year's resolutions or not, the above is a photograph of a real demonstration of the fact. And now that we have established the motor on the wagon, the question is asked, "What is the motor doing on this sprinkling cart?" It obviously does not run the wagon, so its use is somewhat problematical.

As a matter of fact, this cart is specially designed to meet conditions found in many well irrigated districts, as around Salt Lake City where the photograph was taken. The cart does not obtain its supply from a fire plug, in the ordinary way, but from irrigating ditches or reservoirs outside the city.

Points are provided at frequent intervals along the ditches where the driver can plug the motor on to a power line. The motor then drives the centrifugal pump, also mounted on the rear of the cart, and fills up the tank.

This is a suggestion for San Joaquin Valley supervisors and for the managers of big ranches and farms. The sight of a gasoline engine on the rear of sprinkling carts to fulfill the service this motor is doing, is now familiar along the county roads throughout the valley, but the working of this plan becomes at times somewhat strenuous because the driver has to be an engineer as well as a mule skinner, and the engine gets balky at times too. It would be an easy matter to have these sprinkling carts electrically operated and the work would then be much more simple and efficient.

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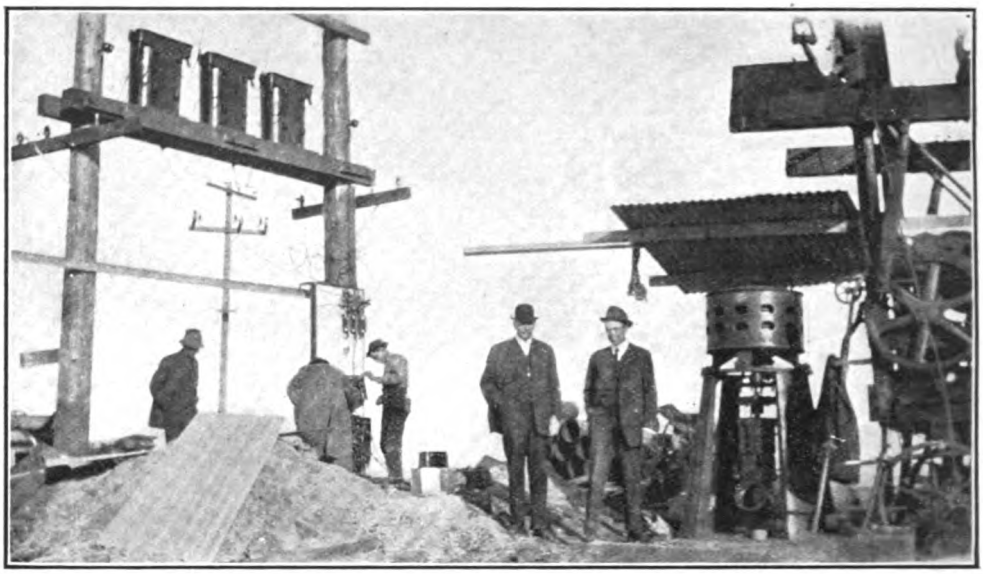

Installing 60 horsepower electric pumping plant on the Kerfoot-Jones Land Company property. In the foreground at the left is Mr. Kerfoot and beside him is H. M. Crawford, Commercial Manager of the Bakersfield district, to whom goes the credit for this new power business.

Big Electric Pumping Plant Assists Development in Weed Patch Territory in Kern County

Land development in Kern County continues to go forward at a steady rate and one of the latest enterprises is the subdivision of 1100 acres in the Weed Patch, southeast of Bakersfield, by the Kerfoot-Jones Land Company of Los Angeles. A sixty horsepower electric pumping plant has been installed to furnish a water supply for the early development work and, as the needs of the tract require, additional wells will be sunk. The plans call for a series of similar installations.

This is a deep well territory and the well is being pumped by a Lane and Bowler pump which will develop about 100 inches or 900 G. P. M. The motor, which is vertical direct connected, is a sixty horsepower General Electric.

The trial runs showed very satisfactory output but until the well is thoroughly tested out and the owners are satisfied that the best results can be obtained at the present depth, the drilling rig has been kept in place in order that if it is finally decided to sink the hole deeper, the machinery will be at hand to conduct the work.

This new installation is located on the distribution line now running to the Seats pumping plant in the same locality. Activity in the district is increasing and the new development is very encouraging.

The Kerfoot-Jones Company is placing its holdings on the market in forty-acre tracts. The land is suitable for dairying, fruit raising and vegetable growing and is in one of the highly productive belts of the county.

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Jesse Peter's Rice Crop Gives 29.24 Sacks to Acre---Gross Income $128.66 per Acre

(From the Wasco News, Dec. 3, 1914)

Figures, that on their face appear to be unbelievable yet which are backed up by cold proofs amply substantiated, are supplied by Jesse Peter, "father" of the rice growing industry in Kern County, on this season's crop which he has just harvested on his place 7 miles north of Wasco and which now stands in storage in the Kern County Land Company's warehouse at Wasco.

Mr. Peter realized a gross income from his rice this year of $128.66 per acre. Sounds like a fairy tale. But there is the rice, 731 sacks of it, piled neatly in tiers in the warehouse, each sack weighing 110 pounds or approximately that, and each pound already sold at 4 cents per pound. Figure it out yourself: 731 sacks at 110 pounds each makes 80,410 pounds. Four times 80,410 with the proper decimating to reduce the result to dollars and cents makes $3216.40. Mr. Peter planted 25 acres to rice. Divide his total income by 25 and it gives just exactly $128.66. Can't get around it and figures never lie. The production per acre was 29.24 sacks.

Aside from the original leveling which must be done for any irrigated farm product, Mr. Peter was at very little expense in producing his crop of rice. Rice stalks must be kept under water until the crop is about ready for harvesting, but because of the peculiar sub-stratum to be found under Mr. Peter's ground and under all ground in that vast area north and west of Wasco, this is a simple matter indeed.

Mr. Peter has kept careful account of his water and he estimates that it requires less water for his rice, which he planted on a piece of alkali ground hitherto regarded as useless, than it does for his alfalfa, which he planted on some of his best land and which does not possess the necessary water resisting sub-stratum.

Allowing the widest kind of a margin for expense, Mr. Peter's net income from his rice must have been better than $75 per acre, which is indeed a lucrative income considering that it comes from ground which a year or two ago was considered hardly worth paying taxes on.

This is Mr. Peter's third year with rice, if his first year when he planted but an acre to the product may be taken into consideration. His first year satisfied him that rice could be grown successfully and with the knowledge gained by the experiment he planted ten acres to the product last year. That crop paid him close to $100 an acre gross, and this season he more than doubled his acreage. Next year he will go still stronger, his success so far having carried the industry through the experimental stage into the realm of certainty.

Mr. Peter was probably the first man in Kern County to plant rice. His success prompted others to experiment a little and while not all were as successful as he and there were several who had complete failures, it is now a foregone conclusion that upwards of 1000 acres will be planted to rice in Kern County next year. Mr. Peter will plant 60 or 80 acres, practically every one of his neighbors will have in from 10 to 40 acres, the Kern Meadows Land and Water Company will plant 100 acres, and the Berkeley Savings and Trust Company, which owns many thousand acres in the Mirramonte region, will plant a similar amount.

In the Rio Bravo and Buttonwillow districts several experiments with rice have been made and 100 or more acres will be planted there. The land close around Wasco, being non-water-resisting, is not adapted to rice so none will be planted here.

Experts who have visited the North-

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ern Kern district predict that in a few years it will be one of the leading rice producing centers of the state. Soil conditions, they say, compare favorably with those to be found elsewhere and nowhere else is the water problem so easily solved, almost the entire region being in the artesian belt.

Should the new industry come up to expectations it will mean that thousands upon thousands of acres, now barren except for bunchgrass, will be reclaimed and populated with settlers of the permanent type. It will also mean that Wasco will draw from about double the agricultural district that now supports it, and that the agricultural wealth of Kern County will be materially increased.

Delano Newspaper Gives Authoritative Figures on Much Discussed Woolsey Rice Crop

(Delano Record)

Since there has been so much "guessing" about the rice grown on the Woosley Ranch—here are some figures from headquarters that are as exact as it is possible to obtain: The amount of ground seeded to rice has never been accurately measured, but there is not to exceed eighteen acres. The total number of sacks threshed, and now in the barn, is 335½. They will average at least 110 pounds to the sack, making something less than twenty tons of rice. The number of sacks to the acre is about twenty. The quantity lost through harvesting can only be estimated. Undoubtedly not less than five sacks were lost. Much of this, however, will be converted into meat by being used for stock feed. The rice straw also is found to be relished by the stock, especially cattle. The rice will be kept for seed and none will be sold for less than 4 cents per pound. Figure this up, and you'll find that the returns will be somewhere about ninety dollars to the acre. Fifty acres are being prepared for seeding next year. The total expense of raising the crop of rice and harvesting will not exceed $300 for the acreage of last year, and the by-product will considerably lessen this amount.

Battleship California to be First Electric Warship

Oil as a fuel for the United States navy has just scored another success through the efficiency and economy displayed in the special tryout of the new electric motor collier Jupiter and on the showing made the Navy Department at Washington has decided that the new superdreadnought, California, one of the three huge new war vessels just ordered, shall be equipped with the same pattern of electric motors. R. F. Griffin, engineer in chief of the navy, and other high officers of the department foresee in the new Jupiter type of electric motors, with power started by fuel oil, the complete displacement of direct steam drive in future warships of this country. The Jupiter was built at Mare Island, San Francisco Bay. It was only after exhaustive tests of this collier on the Pacific Coast, followed by special tests on the Atlantic under expert naval engineers, that the decision to install the new system on the battleships was decided upon. The California will be constructed at the New York Navy Yard, and will, of course, be the first electrically driven warship ever built.

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Directors of English Oil Company Give Electricity Credit for Larger Dividends

Appreciation of the value of electricity as a dividend producer in the operation of oil properties is expressed in the report of the directors of the Kern River Oilfields of California, Ltd., one of the largest operating companies in the Kern River oilfields, presented at the fifth general meeting of the corporation in London September last.

After announcing their intention of paying a dividend on the shares of the company of five per cent, amounting to more than 24,859 pounds, the directors go on to say:

"The gross profit in California from the Kern River field (Section 33) as shown in the profit and loss account, amounted to 24,692 pounds, as against 23,642 pounds for the previous year. The increased profit was obtained (notwithstanding a natural decrease in production) by the more extensive use of electric pumping, and by the exercise of rigid economy in the operation of the property. All capital expenditure on the section is being charged to the development account, and the intention is to write off the same over a period of three years from the date on which the work is completed.

"The following comparative statement shows the number of oil wells operating, and the gross production of Section 33, Kern River Field:

	May 31 1913	May 31 1914	August 31 1914
Number of wells pumped electrically.....	181	197	230
Number of wells pumped by steam.....	59	43	11
	Year Ended May 31 1913	Year Ended May 31 1914	Three Months Ended August 31 1914
Gross Production in Barrels	984,175	883,268	209,660

"The company's production of heavy crude oil from the Kern River district is being delivered to the Associated Oil Company in accordance with the terms of the contract entered into in June, 1913, details of which were given in the last annual report. It is anticipated that the balance of the 2,500,000 barrels contracted for sale at 35 cents per barrel will have been delivered by the end of December next, when the higher rate of 40 cents per barrel will come into force."

The directors, in their report, take occasion to praise the superintendents in charge of the properties for the very efficient manner in which the affairs of the same have been conducted during the past year.

The report says:

"Messrs. C. Drader, superintendent of the company's Kern River property, and R. W. Stephens, superintendent of the St. Helens Petroleum Company's properties (a subsidiary corporation), were appointed members of the management committee to act with Mr. Orcutt. The board desires to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the committee and by the operating staff in California."

Mr. Drader is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of electricity for the economical operation of oil properties there is in the state, and that his judgment is not misplaced is attested by the above report, which has been pronounced "eminently satisfactory to the shareholders." Despite the natural decrease in the output of the wells under his charge during the past year —and there has been no increase in the number of producers—Mr. Drader

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by the use of electric pumping has been able to show, as a result of a reduction in operating expenses, a larger profit than was made during the previous year when the production was almost one-eighth greater. It is interesting to note that during the fifteen months covered by the above report the number of wells pumped by steam was reduced from 59 to 11.

The Kern River Oilfields of California, Ltd., property is one of the show places of the Kern River oilfield and visitors leave the holdings impressed with the efficiency of its operation.

Draft of Proposed Legislation for Water Protection of Oil Wells

The State Mining Bureau, after consultation with various organizations of oil men, has made a rough draft of a law to deal with the damage of underground water in the oilfields, says a circular sent out by the bureau. The memoranda have been placed in the hands of the legislative counsel bureau, which was formed by the last legislature to perform the legal work in drawing bills. The framing of the bill by disinterested state institutions will relieve it of all taint of partisanship. The investigations carried on during the past year by the State Mining Bureau have shown the absolute necessity of a law to deal with this subject. The circular goes on to say:

"Our oil resources are far from inexhaustible and any citizen who considers the near future realizes that every possible barrel of oil should be saved.

"It must be thoroughly understood that, although the State Mining Bureau will stand sponsor for this bill and make every effort to see that it becomes a law, suggestions for improvement are solicited. Any person or organization having ideas upon the subject is urged to communicate with the State Mining Bureau.

"Briefly, the bill provides for the formation of districts, when desired by owners or operators. A special tax is to be levied on the land and personal property used in producing oil. The annual tax shall not exceed $25,000 in one district. All payers of this tax will vote at an election of seven trustees. The trustees are to sit as a sort of court or arbitration board in investigating various wells or property. They must appoint a geologist or engineer, and may appoint other employees. They are empowered to subpoena witnesses. The board orders such work as is necessary, and if the owners or operators do not perform the work, it is done by the board and the cost becomes a lien upon the property. The geologist and trustees annually make a report to the State Mining Bureau, showing condition of the field.

"As soon as the bill is put in final shape by the legislative counsel bureau it will be made public and criticism invited. Operators who have long desired such legislation will expedite matters by following the lead of the State Mining Bureau."

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Renewal of Activity in Rich Mining Districts of Madera County---Electricity to Assist

(From the Madera Tribune, November 11, 1914.)

Madera County, rich in her deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron and tungsten, is now seeing considerable activity along all lines, as ascertained from an interview with J. C. Hoxie, mineral expert for the San Joaquin Valley Counties Exhibits Association, who has recently been all over the county in the course of his work.

Besides continuation of work on existing mines, many mines, long idle, are now being opened up or are about to be by interested people with capital to invest.

A company has recently been incorporated to work the old Enterprise Mine in Grub Gulch region.

This company has ample means for development work and future results from this mine are looked forward to with much interest as it has in time past been a good producer, having made fortunes for some of its former owners, among whom were John Haley and associates.

Mr. Baker of Coarse Gold has been working three eight-hour shifts for some time, in his mine on Potter Ridge and is well satisfied with results.

William Ewere of Fresno has bonded the Willow Creek Mine from Charles O'Neal of O'Neals and will begin operations immediately.

Some other parties have bonded the Hanover Mine and other claims from George and Rube Williams.

In the Hildreth District, these same parties are said to have made arrangements to unwater and investigate the old Abbey Mine. This mine, some years ago, under the management of John McNally, was worked to a depth of 700 feet and produced between one and two million dollars.

McDonald Brothers have bonded their mine, located four miles south of Hildreth on the San Joaquin River, to some capitalists of Reedley. They intend to install machinery and erect a five stamp mill on this property.

Madera County is rich in deposits of lead, zinc, copper and tungsten, besides having immense iron deposits in the Minaret and Mount Raymond regions.

There are numerous mines in Madera County which could be made to pay handsome dividends and no doubt will be soon, especially in the vicinity of Coarse Gold, where mine owners are now awaiting the installation of electric power by the San Joaquin Light and Power Company, who already have one of their main lines running through this region.

Though the mining regions of Grub Gulch, Potter Ridge, Coarse and Fine Gold, O'Neals, Quartz Mountain and Hildreth, all of Madera County, have been worked at various times for many years, these districts with the general distribution of electric power and additional transportation facilities, still offer plenty of inducements to prospectors and capitalists.

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McFarland Colonists Show What Small Dairies Mean to Monthly Business of Community

Eighteen thousand eight hundred ninety-eight pounds of butter fat was handled through the local creamery for the month of October. At the rate of thirty-three cents per pound, the sum total paid to the ranchers amounts to six thousand two hundred thirty-six dollars and thirty-four cents.

When George E. Galyen, the present manager, took charge in last June, there were some fifty-one patrons and the amount of cream received was very small compared to the present average. At the present time there are eighty-three patrons, who received monthly cream checks varying from five dollars to that received this month by H. L. Leard, $450.

The production of cream is on the increase and ranchers are adding to their herds almost daily. H. L. Heard is now milking some fifty cows and many have herds of thirty or more. C. H. Stiles has recently added to his dairy herd and will soon be milking some seventy head.

Manager Galyen predicts that the price for butter fat will soar upwards for the next few months and that it may possibly reach near or even at the forty cent mark. Even at the present price the returns to local dairymen are entirely satisfactory.

The above figures emphasize the injunction of the agricultural experts of the country to the farmers to "raise cattle." In this particular section of the state conditions are especially favorable for this division of agriculture and together with hog raising is fast making the McFarland district one of the most prosperous of the entire state.—McFarland Messenger.

What One Thoroughbred Cow Brought a Corcoran Family

To have all the butter and milk a fair-sized family, say of five good healthy persons, can use, and in addition to that to realize the sum of $233.85 for milk sold and the sale of her calf is the record made by a thoroughbred cow owned by A. Lindsay.

This record animal freshened the first day of last January and made the above record up to September 15th last, when she was dried up before freshening recently, so that the producing period amounted to an even eight months. It is strong argument for the keeping of none but the best cows, and shows that despite the high valuation placed on cows, they are mighty profitable animals to have around and pay well for the investment represented in their cost and keeping.—Corcoran Journal.

Record Crop in the New Bean Territory Near Lompoc

A record bean vine of the small white variety was raised during the season by a Japanese rancher on the Jalama Ranch near Lompoc. The vine contained, by actual count, 548 pods all well filled.

The Jap claims that he had 35 acres where the vines were as heavily laden as the sample he brought in, and that he estimates they will go 35 sacks to the acre. The balance of the 92 acres he is farming he estimates will go 25 sacks to the acre.

Some mathematicians have figured that if this is a fair sample and that the stand is good, 100 sacks per acre will be harvested by this farmer. Others not so good at figures but more experienced in bean raising say that a good stand of vines with an average of 200 pods each will make 30 sacks to the acre, so figuring on this basis, about 80 sacks to the acre may be had.

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Returns to Be Had from Poultry with Breeding and Intelligent Handling and Feeding

L. D. Berg, a breeder and fancier of thoroughbred White Leghorn chickens, has just concluded a very interesting experiment with a pen of his fowls which demonstrates the high income producing value of thoroughbred chickens intelligently handled, as compared with a cow, for a small family or farm. Many persons desire to take advantage of the local market and obtain an income from their places, whether it be on a lot, an acre or a small holding in a town or near a town, and many instances of successful ventures may be seen in every community, whether a cow is kept, chickens raised or berries, fruit and vegetables produced and sold.

Mr. Berg maintains that White Leghorn chickens are the most profitable for a venture of this kind or even when raised on a far larger scale. In substantiation of his belief he has supplied the Magazine with a statement of the actual results accomplished with his experiment at Selma. Mr. Berg writes:

"I have one pen of sixty-two White Leghorn pullets, hatched last April, that laid 1098 eggs during this November. I got an average price of 42.5 cents per dozen for the eggs. That is $38.90 gross. My feed bill for the sixty-two pullets was less than $5. I made at least $33 clear on them during November and they are still laying better during this month (December).

"On a strictly commercial basis, figuring cockerels sold at market prices, it would have cost me approximately $35 to $40 to produce these pullets. However, in reality it cost me nothing, as I sold twelve cockerels out of the same hatch at $5 apiece to one of the biggest Leghorn ranches on the coast to be used by them for breeders. (This was the C. H. Hosford Ranch at Riverside, which has 4,000 Leghorns.)

"Now, for the sake of comparison, the question arises, What can you do with a cow? If you pay, even as high as $150 for her, you would not under the best conditions get an animal that would make you $35 a month. It takes the cow man two years to produce a milker that will net $100 a year on a $150 investment. I can produce my layers in five months and they have cleared $35 in November on an investment ordinarily of $35.

"I fed these pullets a dry mash composed of five parts bran, three parts shorts, 1½ parts corn meal, ¾ part soy bean meal, 1 part beef scraps, ½ part bone meal and a little salt added. In the morning this was moistened but the rest of the day it was constantly before them dry. About an hour before dark they were fed, in a deep litter of straw, a mixture of equal parts of wheat, Egyptian corn and cracked corn. They have to scratch strenuously for every grain they get. There is always grain left in the morning from the night before, so they get right to work the first thing these cold mornings and scratch. This warms them up by getting their blood in circulation.

"White Leghorns are leading in all of the egg laying contests all over the world at this time. The latest report from the Missouri State Agricultural College, which is holding a national egg laying contest, shows that White Leghorns compose six of the ten highest scoring pens and the three highest pens are leghorns. The record for eleven months just closed is as follows, each pen composed of ten hens:

Pen 0	White Leghorns	2251 eggs
Pen 79	White Leghorns	2050 eggs
Pen 65	White Leghorns	2033 eggs
Pen 47	Rhode Island Reds	1932 eggs
Pen 18	White Wyandottes	1919 eggs
Pen 24	White Wyandottes	1901 eggs
Pen 69	White Leghorns	1867 eggs
Pen 70	White Leghorns	1844 eggs
Pen 9	White Leghorns	1799 eggs
Pen 59	Barred Plymouth Rocks	1797 eggs"

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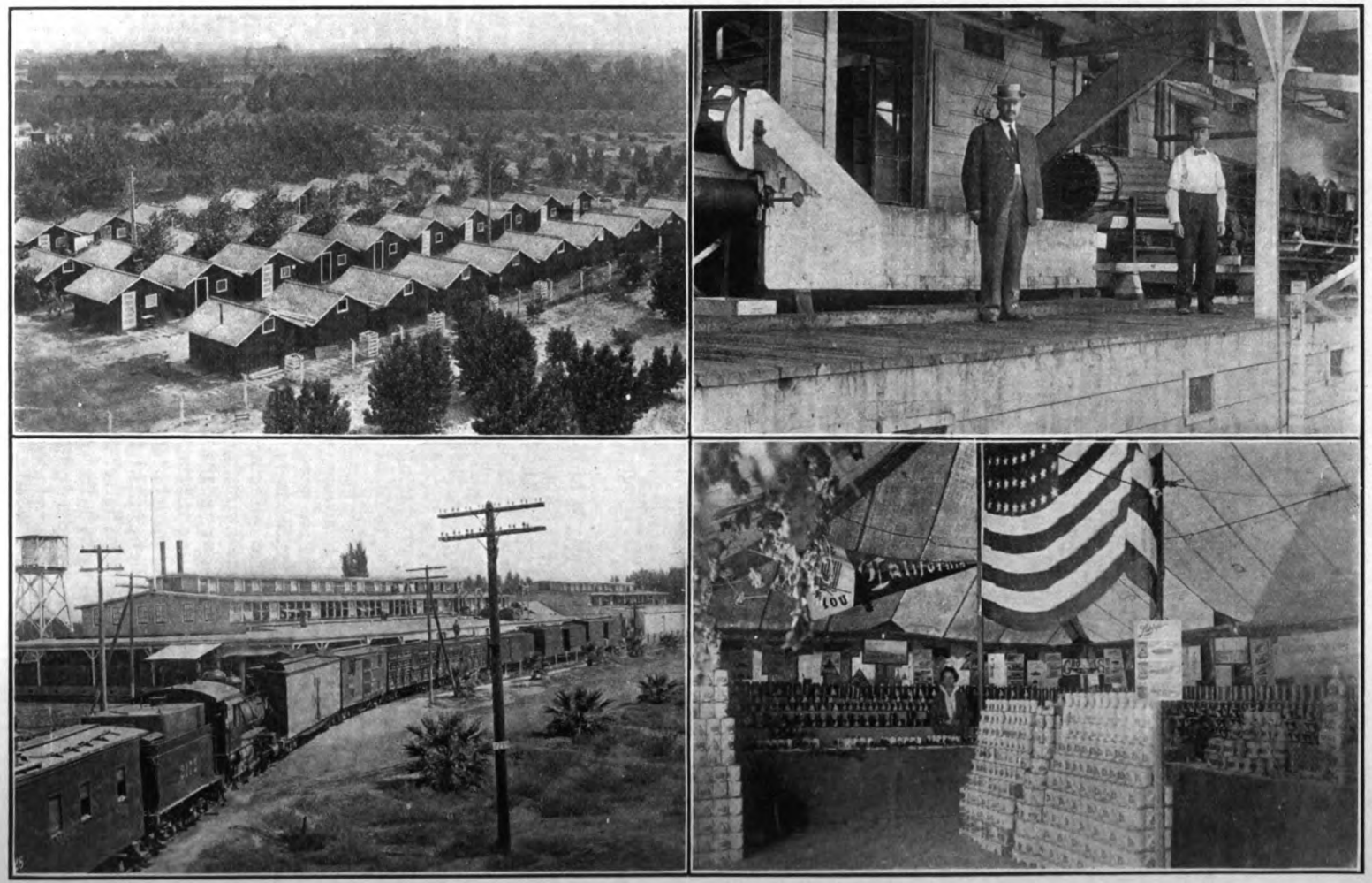

Scenes at the Libby, McNeil and Libby Cannery at Selma. Upper left, cottages provided for employees. Upper right, receiving platform; Mr. W. G. Nash, plant manager, on the left. Lower left, the plant and shipping view. Lower right, the Libby exhibit of Selma products at the recent carnival held in Sel[illegible]

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Selma's Canning Establishment Disbributed Large Sums to Growers and Employees

One of the most noteworthy industries in the Selma district is the canning establishment of the Libby, McNeil and Libby Company located on the Southern Pacific reservation in that city.

This plant not only affords employment for more than five hundred men and women during the canning season, but gives to the fruit and vegetable growers of the community a ready market for their produce. Selma, being in the heart of the fruit and vegetable district, is noted for its choice products and is an ideal location for a high-class cannery.

The records for the season just closed speak for themselves as to the volume of the business transacted and the marvelous growth that it is undergoing. During this season, which ran from June 4 to December 15, more than $100,000 was paid to Selma laborers for their work, while $69,000 was the amount expended for the same account the year previous. The payrolls for the months of last August and September, which were the heaviest canning months, were almost equal to the entire payroll of the previous year. In August $29,600 went to the cannery help and in September $29,500.

During the season just closed the growers of the vicinity were paid more than $185,000, which in itself is a large item in the annual business capitulation of the community.

Between June 4 and October 6, six thousand tons of fruits and vegetables were canned. Of this amount four thousand tons were peaches, and the remainder apricots, pears and plums.

The largest day's run for the past season was 129,000 cans. This was during the peach season. However, there were weeks upon weeks during the season that the daily output each day exceeded 100,000 cans, which represents more than 100 tons of fruit.

During these busy stretches, times are very prosperous for the employees, who are paid by piece work. Those who work the speediest of course reap the largest gains. The pay is good and the size of the weekly checks are only limited by the capacity for work of the recipient. It is no uncommon thing for women to earn more than $30 a week. During the season just closed the high wage mark among the women was placed at $37.55 for six days work. The owner of this check was employed at the canning tables and she handled 15,460 cans of peaches in earning that amount. The men, as a rule, make the most. One worker engaged in piling cans received for one week's work $45.92. He was paid 27½ cents per thousand for cans placed in the stacks. This means that in the six working days of the week he handled 167,000 cans, or almost 28,000 a day.

Visitors to the establishment are at once impressed with the courtesy of the management and the evidence of the cleanliness and sanitation that abound everywhere. Modern machinery and modern methods of operation facilitate largely in attaining this object. High quality materials are used, the help is efficient, clean and well paid and the personality of the manager, Mr. W. G. Nash, is such as to inspire all members of his organization to put forth their best efforts in each day's work. The company maintains a small colony of small but comfortable houses in which many of the families of the employed reside during the season, and the best of sanitary regulations prevail there. Strict rules are laid down and enforced.

Selma has gained much from the operation of the big plant and the hundreds of thousands of cans of choice vegetables and fruits that have gone to the outside world from the establishment have brought fame and credit upon the entire community.

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San Joaquin Light & Power Magazine

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I. W. ALEXANDER, Editor and Manager

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Safety First

"Safety First" means that safety should be your first thought always.

It means that you should never take any chances with your own or others' safety, for the sake of saving time, or a little exertion.

When you finish a repair job, leave the conditions safe. Replace safeguards, and do not leave loose material overhead.

Never touch an electric wire, switch, motor or other apparatus unless your duties require you to, and then be careful.

Every employee of the company should know exactly what to do in the various emergencies that are most likely to arise in connection with his work, and he should thoroughly understand how to conduct artificial respiration work, by at least one of the standard methods.

Before going up a pole, or a scaffold of any description, see that it and its supports are properly built, and that they are strong enough to hold you.

When setting work in a machine, or when working on a machine, be sure that you have entire control over the starting of the machine.

If some part of your machine is out of order, do not wait until something breaks and injures you, but think of "Safety First" and have it fixed at once.

You should not trust to the care exercised by others when your own safety is involved.

You may save a few steps by walking under a staging where men are working above, or between a wagon and the wall against which it is backed, but again you should think of "Safety First" and walk around, instead of taking a chance of having a brick or a heavy tool drop on your head, or the wagon suddenly back and crush you against the wall.

If you are injured, no matter how little, tell your foreman about it at once. The man who takes it for granted that he will have no trouble from little injuries quite often finds that blood poisoning will follow from a small injury as quickly as from a large one.

Do not be a "Jay Walker." A "Jay Walker" is one who crosses the street at other points than the regular crossings, who stands in the middle of the sidewalk, or who carelessly passes those he meets on the left. Proper conduct is to cross the street at the regular crossing, and to turn to the right in meeting other foot passengers. The same rule applies when you are driving a vehicle.

These are only examples; but the idea is the same in all cases. It never pays to take unnecessary chances. It does not pay the company you work for, and it does not pay you. You are the greatest sufferer, however, and it pays you most to think of **"Safety First, Last and All the Time."**

Remember, green stands for safety, red for danger.

A Few Simple Rules To Save Electricity

Familiarity breeds neglect, to paraphrase a popular quotation, and especially so in the case of electric lighting. When the electric lights are first installed in the house a great deal of interest is taken in lamps and fixtures. The lights are usually installed in accordance with the best methods to insure good light at the greatest econ-

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omy. After a few weeks the novelty wears off and the family forgets all about the electric lights, taking them as a matter of fact, and from then on they are too often neglected. Lamps and shades go undusted, and it takes but a tiny film of dirt and dust to impair the efficiency of the light. Lamps burn out and are replaced by any old lamp which can be found. Empty lamp sockets can be found in the "spare" rooms, and are usually not noticed until company comes; then there is a scurrying around to find lamps, or an old oil lamp has to be pressed into service.

An illuminating engineer of the General Electric Company, in a recent discourse gave the following helpful rules for caring for electric lights in the home to secure the best light efficiency at the greatest economy.

Dust lamp globes and shades as often as the furniture is dusted, or at least once a week.

Keep a supply of unused Mazda lamps, of various sizes, in the house. Don't wait until the lamps are broken or burned out before securing new lamps.

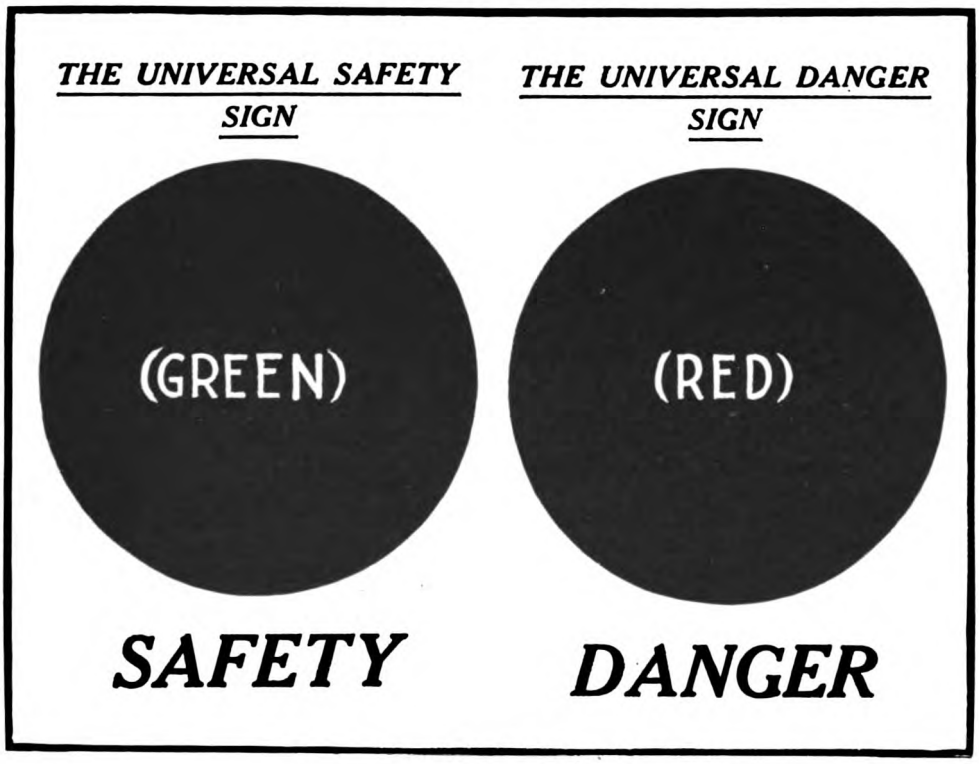
Don't keep empty lamp sockets about the house. Keep all sockets filled with the proper size lamps.

When a lamp burns out, or is broken, don't replace it with the first lamp available. For instance, a 20-watt lamp should not be replaced with a 40-watt lamp, when the former is the proper size to use. The latter size doubles the cost of the service.

Don't use light absorbing shades just because they look pretty. Use reflectors made purposely to direct the light as necessary.

Use small 10-watt lamps for porches, halls, entrances, etc., where a little light is necessary but no great amount of illumination required.

Don't use old carbon lamps just because they are cheap and handy. They are expensive in the end, requiring three times as much current as the new Mazda bulbs and giving a poorer quality of light.



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The Secret of Success

By Thomas Dreier, in Ford Times

THE secret of success is not a secret. Nor is it something new. Nor is it something hard to secure. To become more successful, become more efficient. Do the little things better. So work that you will require less supervision. The least supervision is needed by the person who makes the fewest mistakes. Do what you can do and what you should do for the institution for which you are working, and do it in the right way, and the size of your income will take care of itself. Let your aim ever be to better the work you are doing. But remember always that you cannot better the work you are doing without bettering yourself. The thoughts that you think, the words that you speak, and the deeds you perform are making you either better or worse. Realize with Henley that you are the master of your fate and the captain of your soul. You can be what you will to be. Forget yourself in rendering service to others. If an employee, strive to make yourself of greater value to your employer. Look upon yourself as a manufacturer. Think of yourself as being in business for yourself. Regard yourself as a maker and seller of service, and ever bend your thoughts and your energies toward the improvement of your product. The wise manufacturer never injures his machinery wilfully. Your body, your mind, your soul serve as your plant. Eat and drink only that which will nourish your body, entertain only those thoughts that will enrich your mind, and if you feed your body with the best physical food and your mind with the best mental food you will build up a Service Factory that will find its products in constant demand. The world is hungry for Quality Service. It wants to pay for it. It is paying for all it can get. The market is not crowded. There is a chance for you right now. There is a chance for you right where you are. The time to start is NOW. Your reward will take care of itself.

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WHAT MAZDA MEANS TO THE USERS OF INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Mazda is a trade-mark used to identify the highest type of incandescent electric lamps. Mazda is not the name of an object—it is the trade-mark that signifies that Mazda Service has been received by the makers of the lamps on which it appears.

Mazda Service means the privilege of applying in the making of lamps the results of years of extensive experimentation, careful study and painstaking research conducted by the workers in the greatest incandescent lamp laboratories of the world.

Those lamp manufacturers, who are privileged to use the trade-mark Mazda, apply in the processes of lamp making the results of the work of the best scientific talent and manufacturing skill in the world. Only lamp manufacturers who receive Mazda Service are privileged to use the trade-mark Mazda.

When you buy a lamp which has the trade-mark Mazda etched on the glass, regardless of its brand of where it is purchased, you receive in addition to the materials of which it is made the assurance that it is the best lamp that the combined efforts of the most skillful and experienced investigators can produce; in other words, you receive Mazda Service.

Lamps which bear the trade-mark Mazda are the most efficient lamps produced today—the most efficient lamps produced in the future will bear the same trade-mark—Mazda. As developments continue the materials used in making lamps and the methods of construction may be changed—the continued efforts of skillful investigators will result in improvements in the future as they have in the past—but the meaning of the trade-mark Mazda will never change. It will always identify incandescent lamps of the highest quality that can be produced through Mazda Service.

The trade-mark Mazda on incandescent electric lamps you buy or distribute guarantees to the user not only the highest efficiency in lamp making, but also the greatest economy in the production of light that approaches the quality of daylight more closely than the light produced by any other artificial illuminant. The users of lamps bearing the trade-mark Mazda receive for their investment in the lamps and the electric current they consume the greatest volume of light of the highest quality.

The materials used in manufacturing lamps bearing the trade-mark Mazda may be changed whenever developments or discoveries in the lamp laboratories indicate that higher efficiency can be secured by the use of other materials. Only by using lamps identified by the sign of superiority—the trade-mark Mazda—can you be assured that you have secured the best. To secure lamps that have been made under the supervision of Mazda Service, ask for those with the trade-mark Mazda etched on the bulb.

The genuine Mazda lamp, regardless of the brand, always has the trade-mark Mazda etched on the bulb and is never sold without this identification. When buying lamps insure yourself that you are getting the genuine Mazda lamp by insisting on the Mazda mark.

Mazda is not the name of a thing but the mark of a service.

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VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

Kingsburg is making a determined effort to obtain a cannery.

A thirty pound sweet potato has been grown in the Queen Wilhelmina Colony northeast of Hanford.

The acreage planted to grain in the Corcoran and lake country this year is one-third larger than last year.

Agents buying horses have been in evidence up and down the valley during the past month.

Eight hundred acres of the Bliss Ranch near Visalia has been leased and is now being prepared for sugar beets.

The Lewis Company of San Jose has purchased the 223-acre Huse Ranch northeast of Madera and will raise Holstein cows and Berkshire hogs.

During the month all of the counties in the valley have been busy dispatching boxed specimens for exhibition at the two expositions.

Late rains retarded plowing and seeding in the grain districts but by the first of the year it is expected that the planted area will exceed that of last year.

Between 15,000 fruit trees, including apricots, apple, prune and peach trees from Oregon, will be planted in the Rosamond district on the Mojave desert this season, a locality which a short time ago was regarded as desolate desert.

That winter Bartlett pears will thrive in the Ducor and Terra Bella territory is proved by two trees on the E. R. Taylor Ranch. These trees are remarkably well loaded. The sixth crop was picked around the first of the month and another crop will be taken off around Christmas.

That the district east of Dinuba is a frostless belt is evidenced from the fact that ripe tomatoes are now being shipped from that section. H. B. and E. B. Brigham, who went there a year ago from Oakland, have set out an orchard of lemons and oranges and between the trees planted tomatoes. Between five and six tons are being marketed, which, owing to their being about two months past season, are bringing fancy prices.

The success attending the pioneer ostrich farm in Kern County has caused a boom in the raising of these giant birds and there are now 415 ostriches in the county.

Returns from the early shipment of oranges have been the cause of much rejoicing among the growers in the Porterville district. Thus far practically nothing has gone to the market that has brought the growers better than the average price.

Onions, which a few weeks ago were considered a drug on the market, are now in great demand. The failure of the crop in Texas caused the California product to jump from 35 cents to $1 a sack almost over night.

Following are the average prices that prevailed at the big auction sale of stock on the Tagus Ranch near Tulare early this month: Milking cows, $90.50; dry cows, $73; two-year-old heifers, $82; yearling heifers, $55; six to nine-months-old heifer calves, $36.50; steer calves of the same age, $26; three to six-weeks-old calves, $21. Sows with litters of pigs ran from $35 to $51, the average being from $40 to $50. Six-months-old hogs brought from $8 to $11 per head, and gilts from $12 to $14. Two to five-months-old pigs averaged about $6 per head. Altogether 320 head of cattle and about 700 head of hogs were sold as the big auction. It is estimated that 1,500 people were present at the sale on the first day, about 1,000 on the second day, and 500 on the closing day, those present on the last day all being buyers. The sale brought between $20,000 and $21,000. This sale removes all the grade cattle and hogs from the ranch, and the large acreage will be entirely devoted to thoroughbred stock in the future, most of it being used for raising Polled Angus beef cattle.

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VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

The state highways in Kern County will be completed in time for the big rush of travel during the expositions in 1915 is the statement of J. B. Woodson, engineer in charge of that division of the construction work.

The Dudley Ranch near Woodlake is growing pecans. An average size of the pecans is said to be one and one-half inches. The meat is particularly good and on the whole the conditions for the growing of the crop in this locality are particularly favorable.

Tulare County, rich in the variety of its agricultural and horticultural achievements, has added bananas to its already long list of products. Some excellent specimens have been shown on the Merryman place from a year and one-half old tree, which demonstrates that the fruit can be successfully raised there.

What is said to be the largest shipment from one day's pack from a single shipping point in the history of the orange industry is being claimed by Lindsay when one day early in the month 102 carloads left that point.

The work of handling the season's olive crop is now going rapidly on. Growers are busy in their groves harvesting the fruit and hauling it to the pickling companies. There has been shipped from the Sacramento Valley, mostly from Butte County, over 25 cars of olives to Los Angeles, where they are canned and bottled for market.

The government's survey of the San Joaquin River for the purpose of determining its possibilities as a navigable stream, is progressing with unusual speed. Four parties have been in the field since the middle of July and the topographical and hydrographic detail work will be completed from Herndon to a point opposite Dos Palos and from a point south of Stevenson to the bay by the first of the year.

Phenomenal results with a few handfuls of beans planted in his yard on his ranch three miles southwest of Wasco have been obtained by P. P. Isaacs, a well known colonist. Mr. Isaacs planted last spring a tomato can filled with Tepary beans. The net weight was about a pound and a quarter. From these he has just finished harvesting 143 pounds of beans, which does not include a considerable amount of beans he allowed to fall to the ground through not having the proper method of harvesting them.

Ten thousand acres of land lying each of Tulare Lake are being developed by the Kings County Development Company. A canal twenty-five miles long and 153 feet wide will supply water to the project. Water will be taken from the Kings and Tule rivers by two feeder canals. Leading from the main canal, hundreds of the small laterals will be built, from which the water will be diverted into ditches. The land was at one time under Tulare Lake, but it has been reclaimed and is now extremely fertile ground. Hundreds of teams are busily engaged on the work of constructing the main canal, and it is expected this will be completed before Christmas. — Corcoran Journal.

At a meeting of fruit growers in Lindsay the early part of December definite steps were taken for the organization of an irrigation district by damming the west end of the Yokohl Valley and drawing upon the waters of the Kaweah and Tule rivers. The meeting was addressed by S. E. Keiffer, a San Francisco engineer, who has made a survey of the district and made a favorable report. By conserving these waters the district can irrigate from 18,000 to 24,000 acres. G. V. Reed occupied the chair. He was authorized to appoint a committee of six to act with Keiffer and to go ahead with all details regarding organization.

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VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

Two carloads of spineless cactus cuttings were shipped from Gustine to Tehama County.

A Dinuba lemon grower recently exhibited a specimen measuring 17½ inches in circumference.

Twenty-four head of six-year-old mules, broke, recently were sold for $162.50 a head in Merced County.

Raisin Day will be celebrated all over the country in 1915, on April 30th, and a corporation has been formed in Fresno to handle the big festival.

A Porterville orange grove consisting of 45 acres of Valencias and 45 acres of navels in full bearing recently sold for $150,000.

The newly formed Terra Bella Growers' Association made its first shipment of 50,000 cans of tomatoes the first of the month.

The apple crop in the foothill districts near Porterville and Springville is said to be light this year although the quality of the fruit is excellent and it is commanding a fair price.

A model dairy ranch is being installed on the old Beckwith-Anderson Ranch near Tulare by the new owners. It is planned to stock the ranch with thoroughbred Guernsey cowsand Tamworth hogs.

Seven acres of pink beans on the McBrice and Fairservice Ranch near Delano brought the growers $800 during the present season. Twenty acres of the same variety will be planted next season.

Dairymen in the vicinity of Los Banos spent more than $100,000 in new barns and shelters in making preparations for their herds over the present winter and in extensions necessitated by increase in their activities.

Agents of the sugar company in Visalia report that the new colony of Shafter in Kern County has signed to plant 750 acres to sugar beets this season, and Wasco and McFarland in the same county will also plant fair-sized tracts.

There promises to be considerable activity in the Kerman district next season in rice planting. It is reported the Fresno Irrigated Farms Company will plant 100 acres while other owners of land in the same locality are also planning to put in crops.

The Madera Co-operative Creamery made a new record when it paid $4660 to Madera County dairymen for butter fat delivered during the month ending November 28th. An increase in butter production of two hundred pounds a day was recorded during the month. The creamery had an output of 18,000 pounds of butter for this period.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., has announced that the raisin grape yield in California is 7,300 pounds per acre, against 4,000 pounds last year, and the production is fixed at 91 per cent of a full crop. The quality of the raisin grapes are set at 96 per cent perfect. The report is based on figures and observations obtained on November 1st.

The greatest variety of citrus trees in the world is being brought together by the University of California at its citrus experiment station near Riverside. These will be experimented with to find and develop better varieties for California to raise for commercial purposes. This year 64 standard named varieties and 76 different minor varieties have been budded.

The Crocker-Huffman Land and Water Company near Merced is working what is said to be the largest and best equipped construction camp now in existence in the state. The company is leveling and checking 3,000 acres for alfalfa planting, and it will take until April 1st to complete the work now under way. The camp is composed of forty bunk cars, cook cars, dining cars, feed racks, a number of traction engines, with their repair wagons, emergency wagons and oil wagons, 200 mules and 70 men.

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VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

It is estimated that this year's rice crop in the Sacramento Valley is worth more than $2,000,000.

A bunch of bananas grown in Kern County are on exhibition in the Board of Trade rooms in Bakersfield.

Ranchers in the vicinity of Chowchilla sent two tons of dressed turkeys to San Francisco for the Thanksgiving market.

Four dollars a week from July until the first of December, months after the average bush has stopped bearing, is the record of a dozen raspberry bushes on a one-acre farm at Oakdale.

Emperor and Malaga grapes shipped from Fowler during the last days of the season brought on an average $1529 a car, or an average of $1.62 a crate.

Much sugar beet planting was done in the Alpaugh region this year and practically the entire acreage was in by Thanksgiving Day. With early planting on well irrigated land and favored by a fair amount of rain, beet growers should realize a good profit from the investment next season.

C. H. Schmidt has grown in his orchard next the city limits of Selma 400 tons of peaches on 900 trees since he planted them in 1908, and has received for the same the tidy sum of $10,000. The trees are set 20 feet apart on the square system and occupy less than 8½ acres.

The lima bean crop is estimated at 1,550,000 bags of 80 pounds each, which is reported to be 50 per cent higher than in 1913. It has been reported that the crop of limas will bring to Southern California growers $5,700,000; the black eyes will bring in $2,000,000, and the little whites will bring in about $3,000,000.

The value of the rice crop of Butte County is estimated this year at about $1,200,000. Sixteen thousand acres been set out to rice in the Richvale, Gridley and Biggs sections. The yield is expected to be between 500,000 and 600,000 sacks. Several thousand acres have been planted in Colusa, Glenn, Sutter and Yuba counties, and in some sections of the San Joaquin Valley.

Machinery is being installed at the magnesite mines of the Tulare Mining Company, through which a large tonnage of local rock will be treated for shipment to several San Francisco firms. The machinery will be completed before the first of the year. Installation of this plant means the practical transfer of the activities of the concern to this district from Redwood City. A force of upwards of twenty men will be employed when all installation work is completed.

Much interest is being manifested in the squash that has been donated to the Tulare County Board of Trade at Visalia for exhibition in 1915. The vegetable was grown by W. T. Heler of Farmersville. While the squash was in the earlier stages of growth, Heller cut his initials and the inscription, "Grown in 1914 for 1915," in the rind of the vegetable. As the squash grew the sap filled the cuts and then hardened, producing perfectly raised letters. The squash will be sent to the San Diego fair.

To carry forward plans for reclaiming a great tract of overflow land in the northwestern part of Kern County and the southwestern part of Kings County, the Miller & Lux and Carmel Cattle Company interests have formed a corporation, with a paid up capital of $340,881.40, to be known as the Kern Valley Reclamation Company. The company purposes to construct a system of levees and canals which will carry off and discharge the waters of Goose Lake and Jerry Slough in Tulare Lake. The plan contemplates the construction of a drainage canal through the central portion of the swamp lands, the straightening and enlarging of the slough channels, and the building of canals to the east and west of the overflow district.

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Knew the Recipe

"Oh, love is sweet," gurgled the maiden of uncertain age.

"It ought to be," replied the masculine brute. "It's made up largely of taffy."

Overlook It

A story is told of two Irish farmers who had not seen each other for a long time and who met at a fair. They had a lot of things to tell each other.

"Shure, it's married Oi am," said Murphy.

"You don't tell me so," said Moran.

"Fai yes," said Murphy, "and Oi've goit a foine, healthy boy, which the neighbors say is the very picture o' me."

Moran looked for a moment at Murphy, who was not remarkable for his good looks, and then said:

"Ah, well, what's the harm as long as the child's healthy?"

Stubbornness of Pat

Patrick O'Rourke had the misfortune one day of falling from the second story of a house just being completed. Mike Flaherty, the foreman, saw him fall and immediately called an ambulance, which in due course of time arrived. The surgeon gave one glance toward the still form and said, "He's dead."

Pat, who was coming to, heard him and, rising to a sitting posture, replied: "You're a liar! I ain't.!"

Mike was standing close by, and took hold of Pat, gently saying: "Lay down, Pat, the doctor knows better."

Between Stations

"She told me to kiss her on either cheek."

"And you—"

"Hesitated a long time between them."

Restless Child: "Mummie, tell me a fairy tale."

Ma: "Father will be home presently, dear; and he will tell one to both of us."

Ma: "Is the clock running, Willie?"

Willie: "No, ma, it's standing still and wagging its tail."

Mr. Gilletts, the gentleman who put Safety First in the razor, is now manufacturing a new razor blade which he has named the "radio." Probably they are to be used when shaving wireless beards like lightning.—Electric City Magazine.

Mr. Edison says sleep is a habit. Sounds as though he owns some electric lighting company stock, doesn't it?—Electric City Magazine.

It Makes a Difference

F. Hopkinson Smith, painter, author, engineer and professional optimist, tells a story showing that Boston boys of the street are like all the others. He overheard a conversation between two youngsters selling newspapers.

"Say, Harry, w'at's the best way to teach a girl how to swim?" asked the younger one.

"Dat's a sinch. First off, you puts yer left arm under her waist and you gently takes her left hand—"

"Come off; she's me sister."

"Aw, push her off de dock."

Why, Willie!

A tall, thin lady dressed in more than the ordinary abbreviated skirts, sympathetically to a small boy, on a chilly day:

"Are your leggies cold, dear?"

Barefoot Boy (somewhat sympathetic himself): "Nope; is yours?"

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Always Got Her Money's Worth

Little Lola, aged five, upon being shown her twin brothers that had arrived the night before, said:

"Well, I never saw such a woman as mamma is for hunting up bargains."

Kind Lady: "Please tell me why a fine strong man like you should be begging?"

Kan O'Violets: "Certainly, lady, certainly. It is the only profession I know in which a gent can address a beautiful woman without an introduction."

He Was Lucky

Two hard citizens were standing in a secluded spot talking confidentially. One of them suddenly sneaked away while the other stood on guard. Soon the first one was seen to emerge from a window and join his pal.

"Did youse git anyt-ing?" whispered the one in waiting.

"Naw, de guy what lives in dere is a lawyer," growled the other.

"Dat's hard luck," said his pal. "Did youse lose anyt-ing?"

German Strategy Wins

A party of people were discussing which nationality had the best sense of humor. The American claimed he did and said the Scandinavian was next, but that the German was slow. The German claimed he could see a joke as quickly as the next one, so the American told this story:

"A man had such big feet he had to walk two miles every night to the fork in the road to pull his boots off."

"Well," the American said, "why don't you laugh?"

"At vat?" said the German.

"At the joke."

"Dat was no shoke, dat wos a tam lie."

Unexpected

George—Cynthia, rather than remain single, would you marry the biggest fool on earth?

Cynthia—Oh, George! This is so sudden!

Too Inquisitive

Young Hopeful: "What did papa mean when he said to that man, 'You've got a good figure'?"

Doting Mamma: "He got a good price for some land he sold, my dear."

Young Hopeful (innocently): "Oh, mamma, has the servant girl been selling some land, too?"

Putting It Over

Mrs. S.: "That grocer's boy is so saucy. Has he been impudent to you over the phone, Norah?"

Norah: "Yes, Mrs. Sprague, he was that; but I put the kibosh on him all right. I sez, 'Who the hell do you think you're talkin' to? This is Mrs. Sprague'."

Her Donation Ready

Mrs. Murphy was getting the supper for the children on Saturday night when a young woman came to her door.

"I'm a collector for the Inebriates' Home," she said. "Could you help us?"

"Come around tonight and I'll give you Murphy," said the housewife as she went about her work.

Taking No Chances

Prospective Father-in-law — You've got some crust to ask me for an advance payment of the dowry. I think you are a fortune hunter.

The Count—Oh, no, Monsieur, I am only what you Americans call ze "Safety First" crank.

Force of Habit

The doctor stood at the bedside of the sick purchasing agent and said, "Yes, I'm pretty sure I can cure you."

"What will be your charge?"

"Probably in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars."

The buyer rolled over with a groan and faintly replied, "You'll have to shade that price considerably. I have a much better bid than that from the undertaker."

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Fresno

General Agent E. D. Farrow, Jr., has been in Fresno the greater part of the month and has made short business trips to San Francisco, Selma and Corcoran during the interim.

Assistant General Manager A. Emory Wishon returned from San Francisco the early part of the month much improved in health and glad to return to his office and get in the harness again.

General Superintendent E. A. Quinn was kept on the go during the month, spending the greater part of each week out on the road. He made trips to the Coast Counties districts, Los Banos, Merced, Crane Valley and nearby districts and then went over to Santa Clara with his family to spend Christmas with friends and relatives at his former home.

Murray Bourne, assistant counsel, made a trip to San Francisco and other bay points, thence down the coast to San Luis Obispo and Los Angeles and returning stopped off in Bakersfield where legal matters occupied his attention.

Mrs. Roy Lear was up from her home in Selma the early part of the month and paid the Fresno office her usual call. The rapidity with which the girls of the Fresno office are jumping into the matrimonial sea was cause for remark from Mrs. Lear.

Clyde Beatty was on the sick list for a week during the month, suffering from a severe attack of tonsilitis.

Vice-President A. C. Balch, accompanied by Chief Engineer G. O. Newman, were up from Los Angeles during the month on an inspection tour, and in company with General Manager A. G. Wishon they visited the most important company properties in this vicinity.

Purchasing Agent J. H. Newlin was a visitor to San Francisco during the month, remaining there a few days on business.

D. L. Wishon was a visitor in the Fresno office the early part of the month.

George Beatty was ill during the month with a severe attack of stomach trouble.

C. L. Easton, electrical superintendent in the Bakersfield district, was in the Fresno office the first part of the month for a conference with local officials in the operation department.

Miss Jo Purcell, who presides over the telephone switchboard during the long shift, was away from the office several days during the month on account of a severe attack of la grippe. She fully recovered in time to get ready for the Christmas festivities. During her illness Miss Yearin worked both shifts.

Auditor D. M. Speed made several trips to San Francisco during the month.

Warren Ten Eyck, of the consumers department, enjoyed a brief vacation during the month and visited points in the lower part of the San Joaquin Valley, spending considerable time with friends in Bakersfield and Tulare.

Curley Rodgers, tender of the dam at Crane Valley, was in town for several days during the month and spent a busy time filling Christmas commissions that had been entrusted to him by the boys in the mountain district. Curley predicts a good old-fashioned Christmas in the hills this year. The storms of the month have laid considerable snow on the ground and old Santa Claus will be in his element.

District Agent A. M. Frost was in town from Selma during the month and arranged for a short layoff in order to return to his home town on the

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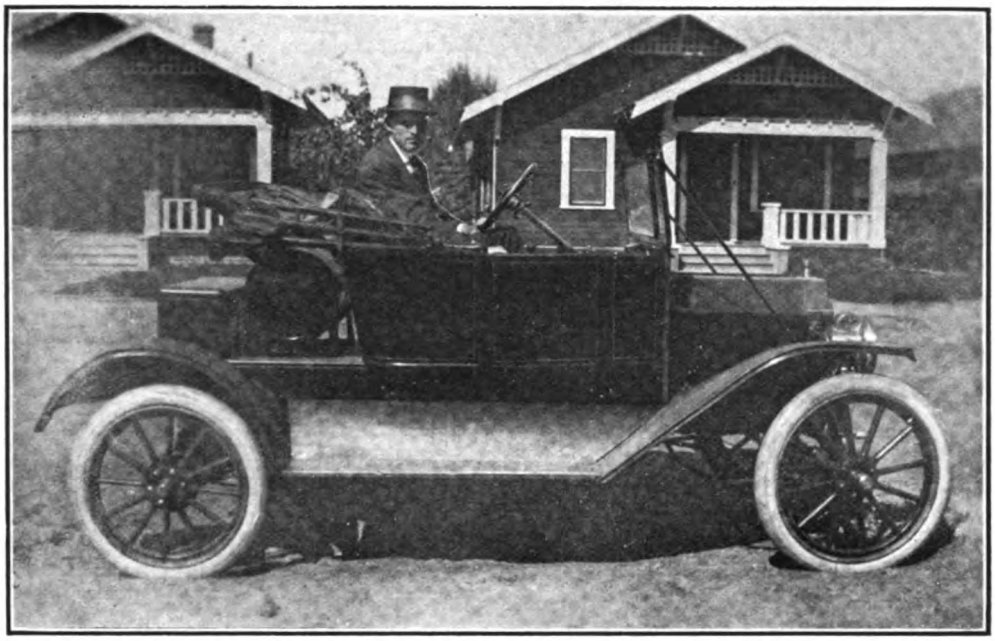

Garage Foreman Zeke Johnston, who has joined the ranks of the benedicts

coast to spend the Christmas holidays.

District Agent Raleigh Casad was down from Merced on his regular trip during the month.

Paul B. Wilson was among the district agents who visited the Fresno office during the month.

Traveling Auditor E. S. Erwin reported into the office the middle of the month and after making out report sheets went out on the system again.

Traveling Auditor C. C. Dickson spent the greater part of the month in the Dinuba district although he was seen in the Fresno office for brief visits occasionally.

C. M. Blackman, the hustling district agent at Sanger, was a visitor in the Fresno office during the month.

The stork paid a visit to the home of W. E. Durfey, on Forthcamp, November 27th and left bouncing twins, a son and a daughter. Both the children and Mrs. Durfey have made excellent progress and since the happy event Mr. Durfey has been wearing a smile that lights up the entire office.

J. H. Carr, manager of the Valley Electrical Supply Company, went to Bakersfield to spend Christmas with relatives. Mrs. Carr preceded him several weeks in order to participate in the pre-Christmas activities in the southern city.

Charlie Rawlins returned from Bakersfield the middle of the month, where he had been working on the stores inventory.

General Manager A. G. Wishon was a visitor in San Francisco and Los Angeles during the month.

F. E. Boyd, in charge of the small motor department of the San Francisco office of the General Electric Company, was a visitor in the Fresno office during the month.

J. W. Stokes, district agent at Corcoran, paid the Fresno office a monthly visit.

L. D. Berg, for some time past connected with the consumers department of the Selma office, left the employ of the company the first of the month and is now engaged in the management and development of a newly acquired acreage in the Shafter Colony, Kern County. The development of the property is being done on thoroughly scien-

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tific lines and as Mr. Berg is an agriculturist, trained in every department of the business, it will be very interesting to watch the progress of the property under his supervision.

William Stranahan, civil engineer, made a trip to Merced Falls the early part of the month and later went to the Crane Valley district. Mr. and Mrs. Stranahan spent Christmas with relatives in San Francisco.

Chief Inspector J. M. Buswell spent considerable time in the Bakersfield district the early part of the month. Mr. Buswell has been particularly active in clearing up all of the jobs and estimates by the first of the year and he has expressed much pleasure with the promptness and thoroughness with which the district agents have been attending to the matter. He was particularly delighted with the Madera, Los Banos, Corcoran, and Selma districts which were the first to send the completed work to his office several weeks in advance of the date asked for.

The new Lompoc line in the Coast Counties district has been completed and hotted up. Under the watchful eye of H. F. Anderson, who personally contracted for and built the line, this stretch has been made one of the prettiest pieces of construction work on the system. Mr. Anderson was formerly in the employ of the company but has since branched out in the construction business on his own responsibility.

A construction crew built over the service to Kerman during the month, making improvements that will care for much additional load in that district.

A marriage of interest to employees of the company took place in Fresno Wednesday evening, November 25th, when Miss Nettie Freeman and Robert F. Brock were united at the parsonage of the First Christian Church in the presence of only a few intimate friends. Mr. Brock was formerly an employee of the company, for some time serving as driver and assistant to Civil Engineer William Stranahan and later as a member of the force in the consumers department. He resigned about a year ago and returned to his home in Paso Robles where he engaged in real estate activity and is now enjoying a substantial business. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Brock left for northern points, including San Jose, where they spent the greater part of their honeymoon before going on to Paso Robles where Mr. Brock has provided a very comfortable home for his bride. Mrs. Brock is a well known young lady of Fresno.

Reports from the mountain districts tell of good rain and snow falls with the prospects bright for another wet year. The middle of December there was sixteen inches of snow at the headworks of the Tule River plant and more fell during later storms. The storms during the first half of the month resulted in seven inches of snow at the Crane Valley Dam and snow fell as far down as Northfork although it did not remain long on the ground at the last named place. Later storms brought snow to Power House No. 3.

R. W. Wright, who was a member of the operating force of the Tule River power house, has been transferred to the San Joaquin power house and is now doing a regular shift there.

Operator C. A. McCullah returned the early part of the month from a two weeks' vacation spent in Los Angeles and other southern points. During his absence Relief Operator P. C. McCorkle was on duty at the Kings River station.

A. L. Simons spent the greater part of the month testing meters in the Lemoore, Raisin City and Kerman districts. After spending considerable time in Lemoore he returned to Fresno a confirmed booster for that thriving little place. But when he went to Kerman the boys accused him of being in search of "Glavy's" goat, which is ambling somewhere around the west side town.

Substation Foreman W. H. McKenzie has been having a busy time of it this month. He was at the Coalinga, Corcoran and Henrietta stations as

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Enjoying the day at Power House No. 1. At the left, Statistician Kinney, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Arthur Kelley, Mrs. Elmer Gates, and Power House Superintendent Elmer Gates. Masters Billy and Charlie Gates are in the foreground.

well as making a swing around the northern circuit and finally managing to sandwich in a trip to Strathmore.

Will Gates, operator at Number 1 power house, was in Fresno for several days during the month under the doctor's care, and when he was able to do so attended to much Christmas shopping for the boys in the hills in anticipation of the holiday season.

General Superintendent E. A. Quinn, occompanied by Mr. Martin of the Allis Chalmers Company, made a trip to the Tule River power house to inspect features of the machinery at that point.

Charlie Lang and his very hospitable wife and family gave a Thanksgiving dinner to a number of friends at their home at the Copper Mine switching station. The staff in the dispatcher's office at Fresno were among those to be favored with invitations and it was with the deepest regret that the boys were compelled to decline on account of their work. "Even if one of us could have gone," said a member of the force, "I doubt if he could have got back to Fresno the same day. It is four miles from Charlie's house to the railroad, and you know after eating one of the Lang dinners he would have been so full of good things he could not have walked that far."

Jess Rose made a trip to Los Banos to get the machine of W. E. Whittington to bring to Fresno. for repairs Jess took his gun in case he ran across any ducks and after shooting away a box of shells finally returned with one little butterball.

After completing the rebuilding of the station transformer at Power House No. 1 Mark Webster and Bill Bell have been at Power House No. 3 where they are rewiring and filtering oil in the transformers.

H. D. Orr, at Strathmore substation, has been having a little difficulty with his domestic pumping plant and he has been burning up the wires keeping in touch with pump expert Tony Rose. Orr promises to have a wonderful garden at his station this coming spring.

A. D. Newlin, who recently resigned his position in the Crane Valley district to go to ranching near Dunlap, California, has renewed his subscription to the Magazine and in his letter of remittance says: "I am ranching a

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little now. My meal ticket may run out and I may have to apply for my old job, but I am hoping not. Still if I do have to return to work for someone else, it will be the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation if I can land a job. Give my best to all the boys at Power House No. 1 and also the crew in the dispatcher's office. Merry Xmas to the gang."

Zeke Johnston, the well known garage foreman, entered the ranks of the benedicts Thanksgiving afternoon when at a quiet wedding at the home of his brother, Dr. E. Melvin Johnston, he claimed Miss Mabel Knapp for his bride. Rev. Duncan Wallace performed the ceremony at which a chosen few were invited to attend. Although the force at the garage had known that Zeke's nuptials were rapidly approaching and were bending every effort to catch him unawares, Zeke proved to be smarter than the boys. On the day of the wedding he gave his younger brother a coin and dispatched him to the garage to find out what the boys were planning. The boys, on the other hand, that is, Jess Rose and Joe Summers, each gave the little brother a quarter to tell Zeke's plans. The younger Johnston was smart enough to collect the money and at the same time remain loyal to Zeke, so when he went home with Jess' and Joe's money added to what Zeke had already given him, he was a wiser and wealthier lad. Zeke was informed how the boys were intending to kidnap him and spirit him away to the Copper Mine, so Zeke shaped his course to outwit them and the laugh then was had at the expense of Jess and Joe. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are living at the Lightowler Apartments on Inyo street.

In San Francisco Wednesday evening, November 25th, at the First Baptist Church, Miss Winifred Fitz Gerald, stenographer for Auditor D. M. Speed, became the wife of Jesse T. Fiese. Mrs. S. M. Fitz Gerald, mother of the bride, accompanied the young couple and was present at the simple ceremony. After several days in San Francisco Mr. and Mrs. Fiese returned to Fresno, and Monday morning when the happy bride arrived at the office a most enthusiastic welcome was accorded her. Her desk was decorated to befit a bride and her comrades in the office took particular pains to see that there were sufficient instructions and reminders that she was a bride. Nothing was left undone and those who executed the surprise performed their work to a nicety. Both Mr. and

The former Miss Winifred Fitz Gerald and her husband. Of course this photo was taken before their marriage.

Mrs. Fiese have resided in Fresno for some time past and have a large circle of friends who wish them every happiness.

Miss Lou Anne Mallard, a popular member of the stenographic force of the Fresno office, resigned her position December 15th and the following Saturday was married in San Francisco to Mr. Neil Robertson, a well known young man of this city. Mr. Robertson has provided a handsome home on Bremer street into which the young couple moved upon their return from

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their honeymoon trip. They have many friends who are glad to know of this happy culmination of their romance.

Robert Palm has entered the employ of the company in the consumers department.

Mrs. Cook resigned her position the first of the month and Miss Elith Albee is filling the vacancy caused in the purchasing department.

Miss Helen Eby has been employed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Mallard.

The sight that greeted Mrs. Fiese upon her return from her honeymoon trip. In addition to the model, wearing apparel, baby shoes, signs and countless other objects visible in the photographs there were any number of typewritten slips scattered over the surface of the desk conveying advice and admonitions to the bride. Some of the slips contained the following, "Never get up until 8 a. m. Your husband might get to work on time," "Never speak loudly to each other unless the house is on fire," "Never allow a request to be repeated," "Never sigh over what might have been, but make the most of it," "Never both be angry at once," "Never taunt with a past mistake," "Neglect the whole world besides, rather than one another," "Never meet without a loving embrace."

The annual festival of the Wasshael, which has become a big pre-Christmas entertainment in the electrical world in this state, was held in the Bergez-Frank Restaurant in San Francisco, Saturday, December 19th. The committee had many pleasing innovations and together with the delectable menu, provided a most enjoyable afternoon of entertainment. The program was an extensive one and included the best talent the electrical industry affords. Mr. Jos S. Thompson of the Pacific Electric Manufacturing Company rendered inimitable Scottish impersonations in Highland costume; Mr. A. V. Thompson of the General Electric Company gave an impersonation of Messenger Boy 23 in the George Ade monologue; Messrs. Cudmore and Clark of the Mazda Publicity Bureau rendered a humorous twenty minute sketch, "The Traveling Salesman"; a quartette, consisting of H. H. Daley, F. H. Ross, T. C. Morris and Jas. Hunt, supplied some harmony dressed in English hunting costume, and in addition to this array there were the Italian Troubadours and Mr. James Leon, the official bagpiper of the Scottish clans, together with many impromptu contributions. A parade of the cooks and entertainers preceded the banquet. The committee in charge of the festival this year consisted of: T. E. Collins, N. K. Cooper, H. H. Daley, E. J. Moldrup, L. A. Somers, J. S. Thompson, R. L. Eltringham, W. L. McKinley, T. C. Morris, A. E. Rowe, H. E. Sanderson, A. Emory Wishon, H. G. Aylsworth, H. H. Cudmore, K. J. Dazey, Alan E. Murphy, F. H. Poss, A. V. Thompson.

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Madera

District Agent Paul B. Wilson made a trip to the Fresno office during the month.

Del Traeger, formerly employed by the company in this district, has been re-employed to fill the vacancy in the stores department caused by the resignation of Dwight Martin.

Dwight Martin, who has been connected with the local office for some time past, resigned his position to embark in the electrical supply business. In conjunction with Ray Hensley, a well known local electrical worker, he has established a firm which began business about the first of the month. They are carrying a good line of electrical appliances and plan to make a vigorous bid for their share of the electrical work and business in this city.

During the month a half mile of line was built and a 15 horsepower motor installed on the property of the Fresno Nursery Company five miles south of Madera.

General Agent E. A. Quinn paid Madera a short visit recently while on his way to districts in the northern part of the system.

Prospects for new pumping business are bright. The increase in the dairying business in this locality promises to result in an increased alfalfa acreage and already many land owners are negotiating for new or increased electrical installations.

Bakersfield

Odin Bickerdike, who has been connected with the local office for several years passed, has been transferred to the San Luis Obispo district. The local office's loss is the coast county district's gain, as Bickerdike has been one of the most efficient and popular members of the local staff.

Lou Johnson spent considerable time during the month on the west side making meter tests in that territory.

Gas Superintendent A. Y. Meudell went to Merced during the month on business connected with the improvements and new installations recently put into effect in the northern district.

It has been rumored that little Dan Cupid has been looking askance at Dave Ogle, the genial assistant to Electrical Superintendent C. L. Easton, and it is expected before long that an interesting announcement will be made. The Fresno office has gained a tremendous lead over Bakersfield in affairs matrimonial and although it is doubtful if this office will ever pass it, the members of the force seem glad that something is brewing in this kettle at any rate. Dave, however, is saying little and smiling much; the girls say those happy smiles that always come before the storms of married life.

Blythe Furman has returned from his vacation and is again settled down to hard work in the office of Electrical Superintendent Easton.

Electrical Superintendent C. L. Easton made a short trip to Fresno during the month to confer with officials in that office.

D. L. Wishon was in the Bakersfield office several times during the month in connection with Lerdo Land Company matters.

George Beatty, who exercises his watching eye over the teaming and all of the rolling stock belonging to the company, was in Bakersfield during the month seeing that everything under his charge in this district was doing proper service.

Warren Ten Eyck, who is now connected with the consumers department in the Fresno office, paid the Bakersfield force a visit during the month. Ten Eyck did his first work for the company in the meter department of the local district and his many friends were glad to see him again.

Chief Inspector J. M. Buswell was down from Fresno during the month and spent about a week going over the local and west side territory with Electrical Superintendent C. L. Easton and Meter Inspector Lou Johnson.

Clarence Hughett has taken the position made vacant by the transfer of Odin Bickerdike to the San Luis Obispo district, and M. Hort has been employed to do the work that Hughett had been attending to.

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Jack Nelson, superintendent of the Kern River power house, was in Bakersfield during the month and as usual paid the office a very enjoyable call.

Charles Rawlins, of the stores department, was down from Fresno during the month taking inventory of the local stock. Charlie was assisted in the work by Mr. Jonte. Although Charlie keeps busily engaged and does not do very much visiting while he is down this way, the local bunch is always glad to have him around.

Hi Hileman was confined to his bed with a slight attack of pneumonia during the month but has since returned to his desk entirely recovered in health.

A. Theile of the consumers department was absent from the office during the month on account of illness.

Chief Clerk O. M. Simpson was in Los Angeles during the month on business affairs pertaining to his department.

C. F. Gilcrest, chief of the meter department, was in the Bakersfield district from Fresno during the month.

Auditor D. M. Speed and W. R. R. Porter were down from the Fresno office during the month on business connected with their department.

General Storekeeper D. P. Mason was a visitor from his headquarters in Fresno during the month. Dave is always a welcome guest in the Bakersfield office.

Jack Carter, district agent at Taft, and Mrs. Carter were in Bakersfield during the month and were callers at the local office.

Cole Copper assisted Harold Bender with the meter reading during the illness of Hi Hileman.

Vice-President A. C. Balch, General Manager A. G. Wishon, and Chief Engineer G. O. Newsan were in Bakersfield the early part of the month while on a general inspection of the San Joaquin Valley properties. They visited the Kern Canyon plant and made the trip through the agricultural territory north of town.

Mr. Klipple was commissioned to Taft during the month.

Mr. King was sorrow stricken during the month by the death of his father and the sympathy of the entire Bakersfield force goes out to him in his bereavement.

Mr. Sullivan has left the employ of the company and John Howe has taken his place in the trouble shooting department.

Commercial Manager H. M. Crawford was called to Fresno during the month for a conference with officials in the northern office. Mr. Crawford has lined up some very promising agricultural power business and is expecting a good showing in this line of his department during the remainder of the winter and next spring.

A. E. Beckes, the well known Wasco rancher, has purchased the 20-acre place of J. W. Larke, and is installing an electric pumping plant to take the place of the old gasoline engine plant. A three horsepower motor and a two-inch pump is doing the work that the larger sized gasoline engine had been doing.

Mr. Garner is now in charge of the local dispatcher's office.

With the Street Car Boys

Motorman Nelson and family had an enjoyable trip to the west side during the month on a visit to friends. Mr. Nelson went geese hunting and returned with two handsome big birds which were joyously received by the rest of the party.

Motorman Andy Anderson has been making many improvements around his comfortable little home during the winter months and in the spring he expects to have one of the show places of his locality.

Night Foreman Ruggles has honored Motorman McSmith, who is the constable-elect of this district, with a handsome badge of his office. Mr. Ruggles will present the badge to Mr. McSmith in appreciation of their friendship and the best wishes of the entire street car force will go with it.

Motorman Buckner was compelled to lay off for several days during the month on account of illness but is again on the job and is better pro-

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tected than before from the cold by a huge new sweater.

Motorman Miller has moved his residence from the South Chester to the northern part of the city and likes his new location much better.

Motorman C. Darnell is on the list as regular extra man as motorman and conductor. He is making the system a very valuable man and he is proving to be perfectly at home either on the front end or the rear end.

As Conductor H. Grossno was unable to take his layoff on Thanksgiving Day he took the next day on this occasion to partake of the delayed turkey feast at which he gave thanks for the good things enjoyed by him during the year.

A spider bite on one of his eyes gave Conductor F. Waite considerable trouble during the month and caused an enforced layoff. For a time the genial conductor was much worried, but as the injury improved he was in the spirit to enjoy much bantering at the hands of the boys, who insisted that his only concern was that he feared he might lose the sight of many of the strange things he was accustomed to seeing from his end of the car.

Conductor C. Cummings went to Buttonwillow during the month on a hunting trip with friends.

Conductor U. Stock was compelled to go on the sick list during the month but after a short layoff was again back on the job.

The sick list had another caller during the month in Johnny Bridge, who was compelled to take to his bed for several days. Good and quick attention soon relieved the seriousness of the illness. Miller declares that the receiving of several letters had a magic effect in restoring the health of the sick motorman.

Conductor Kast was called to Madera during the month to the deathbed of his sister, who succumbed to an illness. Mr. Kast has the sympathy of all of the boys on the system during his bereavement.

Motorman F. Weigan was one who did enjoy the aviation exhibitions on Thanksgiving Day from the ground.

Motorman B. Cummings enjoyed his day off duck shooting and he reports that he had a very successful trip, bagging all of the game the law allowed. However, his game bags did not prove his statement when he arrived home, but he explained the discrepancy by the fact that many of his friends reside along the road he took home and he did not have the heart to pass their doors without depositing a duck or two at each place. He is now called the little human benefactor.

The little Ford of Conductor Asa Clark is doing good work on many sightseeing excursions. Asa never loses the opportunity to take the folks out for a spin after working hours and after these folks have been satisfied he usually places his car at the disposal of the other folks.

Master Mechanic Mickelberry was under the doctor's care for several days during the month on account of a very severe attack of throat trouble. It seems that the doctor had requested Mick to remain home in bed, but you know Mick. He would have to be chained down to his bed on a working day. However, when he reported to the medico several days later, the professional gentleman expressed pleasure at the improvement and notified Mick that he could return to work. Mick just smiled. Superintendent Turner says it takes more than a sore throat and a doctor to keep Mick off the job.

Little Mabel Rose
Sat down in repose;
Where naughty Jack
Had placed a tack.
Little Mabel Rose.

Was Distasteful

Brown: "I understand that Senator Green wanted you to act as his private secretary."

Simmons: "He did; but I wouldn't accept the position, because I should have to sign everything Green, per Simmons."

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A. EMORY WISHON, Assistant General Manager	Fresno
E. B. WALTHALL, Assistant General Manager	Fresno
A. E. PEAT, Treasurer and Comptroller	Los Angeles
L. M. FARNHAM, Secretary	Los Angeles
W. E. DURFEY, Assistant Secretary	Fresno

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D. M. SPEED, Auditor	Fresno
E. D. FARROW, JR., General Agent	Fresno
R. CASAD, District Agent	Merced
W. E. WHITTINGTON, District Agent	Los Banos
PAUL B. WILSON, District Agent	Madera
M. E. NEWLIN, District Agent	Fresno
C. M. McCARDLE, District Agent	Dinuba
A. M. FROST, District Agent	Selma
C. M. BLACKMAN, District Agent	Sanger
FRED MUSTON, District Agent	Lemoore
JAS. W. STOKES, District Agent	Corcoran
O. A. WALTHALL, District Agent	McFarland
H. M. CRAWFORD, District Agent	Bakersfield
J. B. CARTER, District Agent	Taft
F. V. BOLLER, District Agent	Coalinga
O. A. KOMMERS, District Agent	Paso Robles
FLETCHER A. EASTON, District Agent	Santa Maria

OPERATION AND CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

EDWARD A. QUINN, General Superintendent	Fresno
E. J. CRAWFORD, Superintendent of Operation	Fresno
C. L. EASTON, Electrical Superintendent, Southern Division	Bakersfield
S. W. DIETRICH, Electrical Superintendent, Northern Division	Fresno
ELMER GATES, Power House Superintendent	North Fork
JACK NELSON, Power House Superintendent, Kern Canyon	Bakersfield
A. Y. MEUDELL, Superintendent Steam Plant	Bakersfield
J. M. BUSWELL, Chief Inspector	Fresno
C. F. GILCREST, Chief Meter Department	Fresno
G. O. NEWMAN, Chief Engineer	Los Angeles
D. L. WISHON, Superintendent Construction Tule River Plant	Springville
E. NEWMAN, Superintendent Construction No. 2 Plant	North Fork
WM. STRANAHAN, Civil Engineer Operation	Fresno

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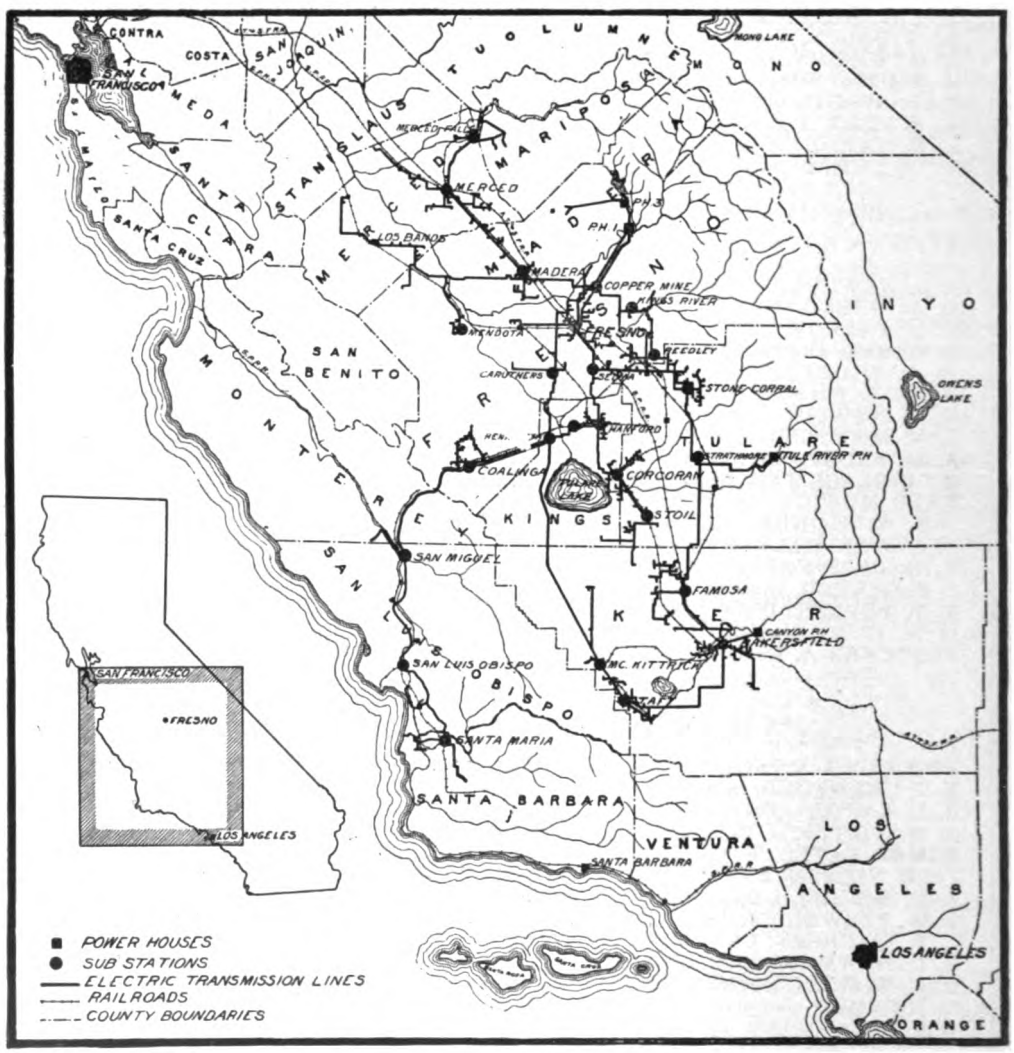
Territory of the

San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation

Map Showing the Ten Counties Served and Extent of Territory as Compared to the Total Area of California



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Holstein Cow Breaks the World's Producing Record

Tillie Elcartra, a Holstein cow, has broken the world's record in milk production, according to an announcement made recently by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the University of California. In the last 365 days this cow has given a total of 30,452 pounds of milk —861 pounds more than her nearest rival, another Holstein named Creamelle, who held the previous record. The record breaker is owned by A. W. Morris, a rancher of near Woodland.

Germany's Electrical Industry

Germany's two great electrical manufacturing concerns are the Allgemeine Gesellschaft and Siemens & Halske Co., which last year did a gross business of $170,000,000. Last year the General Electric Company of this country reported a gross business of the sum of $106,500,000.

State Dairy Products Are Almost $14,000,000 for Year

The value of dairy products of California last year was $33,941,493 according to a report of the State Dairy Bureau filed the first of December. The total milk production for the year ending September 30, 1914, was 59,286,460 gallons. In 1914 all of the counties of the state produced 6,016,815 pounds of cheese. Santa Clara County led with a production of 768,101 pounds. Everywhere there appears to be a very healthy increase in the state's dairying business.

Walnut Crop Lighter This Season

The total walnut crop of California is now quoted by the California Walnut Growers' Association at 8,300 tons, which, however, is some 3,000 tons less than in 1913. The quality of the nuts, however, is better than for many seasons past. The association has completed shipments of standard sizes.

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No Need for a Boss

Mrs. Capron saw old Uncle Timothy starting away on a fishing expedition, and knowing how hard his wife worked, thought it was good time to reprove him for his laziness.

"Timothy," she said, "do you think it right to leave your wife at the wash-tub while you pass your time fishing?"

"Yassum, miss," replied the old colored man; "it's all right. Mah wife don't need any watching. She'll wuk jes' as hard as if I was dah."

A young lady took down the receiver and discovered that the telephone was in use. "I just put on a pan of beans for dinner," she heard one woman complacently informing another.

She hung up the receiver and waited. Three times she waited, and then, exasperated, she broke into the conversation.

"Madam, I smell your beans burning," she announced crisply. A horrified scream greeted the remark, and the young lady was able to put in her call.

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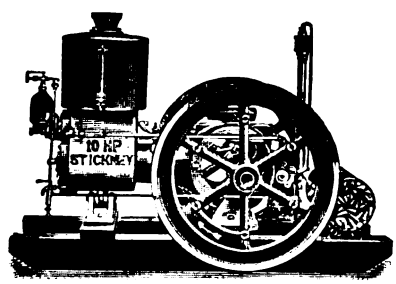

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